FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS COMMEMORATE HOFFMANN

LD021018 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Defense Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact is in session in Berlin. Prior to the commencement of substantive work, the participants commemorated Heinz Hoffman, GDR Defense Minister, who died yesterday. Hoffman belonged to the old guard of German Communists. He headed the Defense Ministery for a quarter of a century and was a member of the SED Politburo. His successor is Army General Heinz Kessler.

The present session of the ministerial council is the first meeting at which the warsaw Pact military leaders will be able to evaluate the effect of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit. At the same time, they will be able to process and translate into military language the decisions the states' politicians made a few months ago in Sofia. What this means, for them and for everyone, is that every possibility must be used in the interest of mutually reducing Eastern and Western armaments.

COMMUNIST, WORKERS' PARTIES CONGRESS 'SHELVED'

LD301817 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1502 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, Nov 30 (TANJUG) -- It has been confirmed here that no world consultation of communist and workers' parties will be convened in the forseeable future. Such a gathering had been advocated for a number of year s by certain parties, especially in Eastern European countries. The leadership of the Czechoslovak Communisty Party holds that the conditions for a consultation are "not yet ripe".

At its last congress the party supported the view that a consultation should be called to consider "issues in connectionwith problems of the international communist and workers' movement." Two months ago the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM set out the view of the Bulgarian Communist Party that such a meeting should be held shortly.

It was not said why the idea was being shelved.

SPECIALIZATION, COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA FRAMEWORK

AU012138 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Nov 85 p 6

[Boris Latta commentary in the "Economic Topicality" column: "Emphasis on Cooperation and Specialization"]

[Text] The current phase of the development of CEMA's activities is characterized by an emphasis on the utilization of broad possibilities provided by the international socialist division of labor. In specific instances this is expressed in the distribution of tasks within the framework of individual nonproduction and production branches by way of international cooperation and specialization. One thus achieves the planned concentration of production in one or more CEMA countries, a part of which is set apart for export.

The CEMA agencies, among others, consider it one of their main tasks to deepen and expand the specialization and cooperation of production on a multilateral basis.

The foundation of progressing in this important direction is the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration. Thus, toward the end of the seventies, 87 multilateral specialization agreements concerning 10,500 kinds of products were signed within the CEMA framework on the basis of the document cited above. The conclusions of the economic summit conference of CEMA countries in Moscow has also underscored the objective need to continue the trend embarked upon. At the beginning of the current year, the number of agreements on specialization and cooperation has increased to 150, more than 110 of which concern the sphere of engineering. The first specific results of the realization of agreements cited above are seen in the 16-percent growth of engineering production over the years 1981-32, in the 30-percent growth of mutual exports, and in the almost 60-percent increase in the exchange of specialized products.

Bilateral accords have an important place within the framework of specialization and cooperation among the CEMA countries. At the same time one must not forget that the multilateral and bilateral cooperation and specialization contracts complement each other. Toward the end of last year, the countries of the socialist community joined in the CEMA had realized approximately 1,000 bilateral specialization contracts.

As the present results show, such a progressive form as specialization and cooperation in production is primarily implemented in the production of computer technology, in atomic engineering, and in the production of agricultural technology. The following facts testify to the positive impact of specialization and cooperation on the development of the Czechoslovak national economy: The share of goods produced within the framework of cooperation and specialization in Czechoslovak exports to the CEMA countries, which amounts to 10 billion convertible rubles, is more than 28 percent; 90 percent of this is accounted for by engineering production, more than 5 percent by chemical production, and the rest by other branches of the national economy. A similar situation exists in Czechoslovak imports: Last year, for instance, products produced on the basis of cooperation and specialization constituted almost 13 percent of our imports.

According to the latest statistical data, the specialization and cooperation turnover with other CEMA countries shows an active balance, due above all to the export of machinery and equipment. Despite achieved results, considerable reserves still exist in the sphere of specialization within the CEMA framework. As was stressed during the deliberations of the top CEMA countries, representatives in Moscow, this form must be primarily developed in instances of newly developed or innovated products. The perfection of the management and planning process in cooperation and specialization relations and the gradual harmonization of structural changes in the interested socialist countries represent a contribution to the utilization of existing reserves.

Further development of production cooperation and specialization, which guarantees savings in time, energy, and material, is directly connected with the perfection of the system of planned and management in individual socialist economies together with the development of the international socialist integration mechanism. In this respect, direct relations between interested cost-accounting organizations and the gradual rapprochement of the structures of national economy mechanisms will be playing an increasingly important role.

CSSR ENVOYS CITE SUMMIT HOPES AT MBFR PLENUM

LD231144 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Vienna Nov 21 (CTK correspondent) -- Ambassador Ludek Handl pointed out the extraordinary significance of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, at a plenary session of the talks on troop and armament cuts here today.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation voiced the conviction that the meeting will have an influence on the development of the international situation, the process of detente and the talks in Vienna.

Speaking about the question of non-increasing the state of armed forces and armament in central Europe at the time of validity of an agreement proposed by the socialist states last February, Ludek Handl stressed that if the two sides seriously strive for military detente and improvement of the military and political situation in central Europe, it is necessary to halt the process of armed forces buildup in this region as soon as possible. This would enable further steps to lower military confrontation.

Ludek Handl pointed out that not only the numbers of troops but also of armament on the two sides must be lowered. If we want to honestly and effectively reverse the tendency to produce and stockpile ever new weapons, and to concentrate on lowering armament and on gradual disarmament, it is necessary first to halt the arms race. It is highly important not to deploy qualitiatively new systems of conventional weapons under the pretext of modernization in central Europe.

Spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation Jozef Sestak voiced the conviction that the summit in Geneva will lead to the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The socialist countries expect a constructive reply from the states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Warsaw Treaty proposal of last February.

HUNGARIAN STOCKHOLM TALKS DELEGATE ON AGREEMENTS

LD201143 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] At the Stockholm Conference today Ambassador Karoly Szigeti, the leader of the Hungarian delegation, made a speech. He said that the work of the conference has reached the stage where the formulation of the agreement can begin. Hungary strives for an agreement in which the participating states undertake the commitment to renounce the use of military force. At the same time the Hungarian ambassador urged further agreements on the advance notification and limitation of military activities as well as on the invitation of observers.

LEADERS ATTEND POWER PLANT INAUGURATION

Alia Speech

AU291057 Tirana ATA in English 0938 GMT 29 Nov 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Greets the Builders of the 'Enver Hoxha' Hydropower Station" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- First of all I would like to greet and congratulate once again all the working people of Koman. hydropower station which bears the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha on this major victory they attained by commissioning the first turbine and marking in this way the beginning of the generation of the electric power by this great hydropower station.

We all feel this joy today, the whole Albania feels such a joy together with us, because the "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station of Koman further strengthens our economy in general and particularly it further strengthens the Albanian energetics. But the joy is great for the whole Albanian people, because this hydropower station bears a great and glorious name, the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Koman hydropower station is the greatest project of the five-year plan we are closing. But this hydropower station is also the first great project, in the full meaning of the word, that has been built completely self-reliantly, beginning with the designing down to its construction and realisation.

This hydropower station is a reflection of the strength of Socialist Albania, it is a reflection of the strength of our economy, because a country not strong from the economic point of view cannot undertake to construct such great projects, which as for their dimensions do not lag behind those of world level.

The "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station shows of the technical-professional level of our working class. On [as received] working class untrained from the technical and professional point of view, an unlearned working class, could not cope with all those demands of the technology and technique of the hydropower stations, which is a very complicated and delicate technique and technology. But our working class, with its technical-professional abilities, knew how to cope successfully with all these problems.

At the same time this hydropower station reflects the high technical-scientific level of our talented specialists and engineers, that is of our Albanian school, which has trained such skillful cadres and specialists, that are solving so much complicated and difficult problems as those of this project. That is why when we inaugurate such projects, we cannot fail to rejoice over them and at the same time cannot fail to strengthen the conviction that we have very great possibilities to build in the future too still more difficult projects, not only in the field of energetics, but also in other fields.

The development of energetics has always been at the center of the attention of the party and under the constant care of Comrade Enver Hoxha, thanks to the correct policy of the party, the persistence of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his efforts to provide the country with energy resources, today Albania not only meets all its energy needs but it also exports electric power. The magnificence of the line and policy of the party, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on this question can be clearly seen if we bear in mind the energy crisis which has gripped today the entire world, if we bear in mind the fact that many countries are experiencing major difficulties for energy.

Today is November 28, tomorrow November 29: two great days, two major celebrations, which show of the great struggle waged by our people for freedom and independence. November 28 marks the crowning of the great work of the representatives of our renaissance, it is the day when the wise old man of Vlore, the great patriot, Ismail Qemali, hoisted the flag and proclaimed the independence of Albania. This act marked the end of the Ottoman occupation. November 29 is the day of liberation, the day when our people, our partisans under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha, the general commander liberated the homeland and not only won the freedom and independence of the country, but also introduced Albania on the road of socialism.

I would like to raise this toast to your health, my dear comrades, builders of "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station of Koman, to your wonderful collective, which has always kept the word of the party and managed to implement the pledge to deserve the great honour the party made to you by giving to the project the name of the glorious and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, this dear and respected name for our entire people, which you have born with honour and will raise even higher.

Myftiu Speaks

AU291300 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 Nov 85

["From the speech" delivered at 28 November inauguration of "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power station by Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Excerpts] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- On occasion of the inauguration of "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station of Koman I bring you the most ardent greetings and the most cordial wishes of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu said among others.

The hydropower station you are building is the biggest project of our energetics and one of the most important projects of the 7th Five-Year Plan. It is added to the other hydropower stations over Drini River, built during the former five-year plans and as the biggest of them, will increase the production of electric power in our country perceptibly.

The development of electric industry expresses in a concentrated way the development and progress of socialist Albania. The inspirer and promoter of the vigorous development of electric industry, like of all the development of our country on the socialist road, has been the beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha. Time proved the correctness of the policy of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver for the development with priority of this branch of industry, without minding the sacrifices to be made and the great difficulties to be overcome.

We have a great experience now. The construction of the socialist Albania has not been easy. Our people had to overcome the difficulties of the great backwardness inherited from the past, they had to overcome and smash the pressures and blockades, threats and intrigues of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet social imperialists and modern revisionists of all hues. We have come out victorious in all these battles.

Today, socialist Albania is a completely independent country, respected everywhere in the world, with a clear and reliable international position. It follows with determination a foreign policy that responds to the vital interests of our people and is in complete accord with the interests of other peoples.

As it has been clearly stressed at the 8th congress of the party, our country has not maintained and will not maintain any relations with the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists but shall always continue the road of the struggle against their aggressive and gobbling up policy and will always support the peoples fighting for freedom, independence, social justice and socialism. Our country has been and is for good relations with the other countries, in the first place with the neighbouring states, based on equality, observation of sovereignty, the non-interference in the home affairs, mutual profit. This policy has been consistently applied by our party and state. Herein stems the establishment of the good relations with Greece, Italy and Turkey and with other countries as well, with anyone that has responded positively to our good will. We are sure that this policy serves not only the development of bilateral relations, but also the security of peace and stability in the Balkans, which remains a very neuralgic region at the present station.

We want to maintain such relations of good neighbourliness with Yugoslavia, despite the known and irreconcilable ideological divergences. This has not been possible until now, because of the persistent antiAlbanian stands of the Yugoslav leadership, towards socialist Albania and Kosovars and the other Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia. This policy and stand are spearheaded not only against the interests of our country, but they are in opposition with the very interests of the peoples on Yugoslavia, peace and the Balkans too.

Activities Reported

AU291155 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 Nov 85

["Grand Rally in Koman on Occasion of the Inauguration of the "Enver Hoxha" Hydropower Station]

[Comrade Ramiz Alia and other Party and State Leaders Attend -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) Yesterday on the day of 73rd anniversary of the proclamation of independence and on eve of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, Koman lived through moments of a beautiful celebration: the hydropower station which bears the name of the beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha was inaugurated.

11:00 'Oclock. To attend the celebrations here came the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Manush Myftiu, and Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Besnik Bekteshi, and Prokop Murra, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefqet Peci, the members of the Central Committee of the party, Spiro Koleka and Rahman Hanku, the minister of constructions, Farudin Hoxha, the minister of energetics, Lavdosh Ahmetaj and other comrades.

They were greeted by thousands of people who were gathered in the "A" area, and by the first secretary of Shkoder District party committee, Petro Dode and other comrades.

The rally was declared open by the first secretary of Shkoder District party committee, Petro Dode. Amidst the applauses of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Manush Myftiu who greeted the builders and fitters on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers. His speech was often puncutuated by the enthusiastic cheers for the glorious party of labour.

The director of the construction enterprise of this hydropower station, the hero of socialist labour, Ismail Ahmeti, spoke on behalf of the builders.

"Well done, you builders of this hydropower station, you who gave such a major project to the people", Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed the participants in this rally. "Well done, you who knew how to keep the pledged word, well done you who are a vanguard collective. Long live the party. Long live the working class."

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades went to the square in front of the central hall. The bust of the great and glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha had been set up in a beautiful environment. A group of Pioneers of Enver presented Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders with bouquets of flowers. Under the sounds of the wind orchestra Comrade Ramiz Alia uncovered the bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Amidst the applauses of those present Comrade Adil Carcani cut the inauguration ribbon of the first turbine. Then the party and state leaders visited the assembly square and the turbine hall.

The party and state leaders passed a happy lunch together with the builders, fitters and working people of the hydropower station.

In a warm atmosphere the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia. His speech was received with ardent applauses.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the party and state leaders left Koman being seen off with great love and cordiality by thousands of builders and inhabitants of the surrounding villages.

COLLECTION OF ALIA'S SPEECHES PUBLISHED

AU271723 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia's book, entitled "In the People, Our Strength," has come off the presses. The book includes speeches and conversations held during his visits to Korce, Kolonje, and Pogradec districts between 26 and 31 August 1985.

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ECUADOR

AU011440 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 1 (ATA) -- The delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, headed by the member of this council and editor in chief of the newspaper "PUNA" Namik Dokle, which attended the 2nd congress of the General Workers' Union of Ecuador returned home.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S GURIY MARCHUK

Received by Zhivkov

AU031652 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general on the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Acad. Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The talks discussed issues related to bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology, laying emphasis on the implementation of the tasks ensuing from the basic trends for economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the CMEA-member countries coordinated at the Moscow summit economic session of these countries.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Acad. Guriy Marchuk also discussed some global issues in the scientific and technological contacts between the CMEA states. They exchanged opinions on the mechanism and forms of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of techno-scientific progress into practive which will stimulate the all-round development of the economies.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov presented Acad. Guriy Marchuk the"Georgi Dimitrov" order awarded to him by the State Council of Bulgaria for his contribution to the broadening and deepening of integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the field of science and technology and in connection with his 60th birthday anniversary.

In the speech he made at the ceremony, the Bulgarian party and state leader spoke of the role of the techno-scientific revolution in the process of the stepped up socio-economic development of the country. He stressed that a strategy has been developed in Bulgaria for the development of science and technology and for the practical merging of the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution with the advantages of socialism.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave a high assessment to the contribution of Acad. Guriy Marchuk to the further promotion and deepening of bilateral cooperation and integration. He stressed that this process is aided by the recently signed Long-term Programme for the Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the USSR up to the Year 2000.

Mr. Guriy Marchuk thanked for the high distinction and stressed that it is an acknowledgement to the Soviet specialists realizing all-round cooperation with their Bulgarian colleagues. He laid emphasis on the primary role of science and technology in the realization of the tasks set by the party and directed towards the intensification of the economies of the two countries and towards an accelerated socio-economic development.

Soviet Science-Technology Festival

AU032006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] In the capital, the Days of Soviet Science and Technology in Bulgaria have begun. The festive meeting in the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture was opened by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

An address was delivered by Academician Guriy Marchuk, the leader of the Soviet delegation for the Days. The festive gathering was attended by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Kiril Zarev; Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee; Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; the Cosmonauts Georgi Yordanov and Nikolay Rukavishnikov; chairman of academies and institutes; and economic figures. Later, in the Universiada Hall, Comrade Ognyan Doynov opened the exhibition of achievements of Soviet science and technology, in which over 1,000 exhibits are on display.

Cooperation Protocols

AU032009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Stoyan Markov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and Academician Guriy Marchuk today signed a final protocol for the coordination of the plans for development of science and technology of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union from 1986 to 1990. A protocol was (?adopted) for extending to 1990 the periods of validity of agreements for scientific-technical cooperation in the introduction of the SIGMA automatic control system in Bulgarian enterprises, for the development of automatic control systems for industrial enterprises, for research into the earth and in space, and for the creation of a system of national centers for the automated exchange of information.

SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FESTIVAL

AU020919 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of the second festival of Soviet amateur artistic activities in Bulgaria, a Soviet cultural delegation arrived in Sofia yesterday, headed by Tamara Golubtsova, deputy minister of culture of the USSR.

The delegation was received by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture.

A friendly talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was devoted to further cultural fraternization between the two countries.

PARTY DAILY POSITIVELY ASSESSES GENEVA SUMMIT

AU271620 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Nov 85 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "Under the Sign of the Revival of Detente"]

[Text] And so the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting is already a historical fact, one which will always be commemorated as a notable event not only in the development of relations between the USSR and the United States, but also in the whole of international life. The extended 2-day dialogue between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has ended with results as encouraging and hope-inspiring as longed for. The results have already been thus assessed in the extensive statements of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at his press conference before he left Geneva, and at the meeting of Warsaw Pact's top leaders that took place directly afterwards in Prague. The prevailing world opinions concerning the great event are similar.

It is natural that from now on the results achieved at the Geneva summit will be even more deeply analyzed, and that from now on their importance will be revealed and manifested. At present they have been justly defined as an important beginning of positive changes in the development of Soviet-American relations, which exert a vast effect on all factors connected with peace and security, and with trust and cooperation between all states. Inasmuch as one is speaking of a beginning of a lengthy process in the total system of international life, it may be expected that the significance of the Geneva meeting will acquire substantial new dimensions, produced by the dialectic of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders.

Realistic forecasts have shown that during these 2 days of exceptionally intensive political activity by both partners it was not possible to realize a result that would finally decide, once and for all, the most acute problem of the modern day -- the complete elimination of the danger of a nuclear conflict, fatal for the whole of civilization. An extremely large number of problems has accumulated in the recent years of an almost "Ice Age" period in relations between the USSR and the United States, as a result of the undisguised course chosen by the present Washington administration toward militarization and confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other states of real socialism. At the same time, many issues can be resolved without the participation of the other countries in the world and, in the first place, of the states which either possess nuclear weapons or permit deployment of such weapons on their territory. But in Geneva the top leaders of the two most powerful countries in the world from the economic and military viewpoints have pointed out the true path to the achievement of these great goals, on which the future of peace and the fate of present and future generations depends.

The meetings and the extended, complex talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan had a very wide range of issues on their agenda. In the joint Soviet-American declaration these are graded according to their importance and role, depending on their nature and the attention they deserve. The enormous satisfaction of the public in the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as in democratic and peace-loving circles throughout the world, stems from the essential fact that in the first place the acute and immediate issues were laid bare which concern the vital interests of all countries and peoples, and upon which the chief efforts of the numerous participants in the peace-loving circles throughout the world, and upon which the chief efforts of the numerous participants in the peace dialogue, both between East and West and between all interested states, should be concentrated. In practice this means that the agreements achieved at Geneva outline the main directions for development of the whole system of international relations during the coming years. Doubtless this process will be lengthy and difficult, but if it continues to develop in the future under the Geneva sign of reviving detente, it will inevitably bring the results which the peoples are awaiting with vast hope and trust.

At his Geneva press conference, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev clearly outlined the Soviet Union's approach to the summit dialogue, as well as the positions it had defended during the talks. The Soviet leadership once again stressed the USSR's uncompromising striving for the taking of effective measures for a decisive halt of the arms race and for agreements to lead to a gradual substantial reduction of arms and, in the final event, to their complete elimination, while steadfastly keeping to the principle of equality and equal security. At the same time, it was clearly and unambiguously stressed that the Soviet Union considers the key issue to be the complete and categorical renunciation by all states, and especially by the United States, of experiments for the militarization of space and for the transfer of the arms race into space.

Also sufficiently convincing are the Soviet leader's arguments that the aims of the United States and its NATO allies for the militarization of space through the implementation of the projects planned, the meaning of which is to achieve a unilateral military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, are completely illusory in nature.

The Soviet Union approached the Geneva summit with a clear constructive program, continually enriched by new initiatives and proposals, which is widely known throughout the world. Even now it was prepared, through the signature of its first party leader, to confirm its steadfast adherence to the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation. Still now, at Geneva, the USSR could commit itself to all necessary agreements for halting the arms race and for disarmament to the point of complete elimination of all forms of weapons, because these historic tasks lie at the base of the peaceful Soviet foreign policy. This, of course, could not be expected, because the United States and its NATO allies are not ready for such agreements and treaties. Their decisions fo far, and probably their decisions in the future, are heavily burdened with the malignant characteristic features of modern-day imperialism, whose international conduct is determined by the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex of the United States and its partners in the capitalist world. These interests will also continue to be the chief future obstacles to the successful development of the positive process begun at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. But all obstacles must be surmounted, because the logic of the world historical process is inexorable -- it dictates that common human interests and joint actions to preserve and guarantee the thing most highly valued by all peoples -- peace -- must be set above everything else.

Such are the main assessments of the results of the Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva which were made at the Prague meeting of the top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. There the unanimous, consistent, and unshakable conviction of the governments and peoples of our fraternal countries was voiced that at the Geneva meeting the Soviet Union defended the treasured aspirations of all builders of the new socialist society, and also defended the vital interests of all peoples on earth. They made a high assessment of the exceptionally important contribution made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the development of the jointly elaborated peace-loving positions of the socialist community countries, which were confirmed in the Sofia Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

Bulgarian Communists and the whole of our people warmly approve the results of the Geneva meeting. They welcome the vivid new proof of the crucial role of the world of real socialism and its universally acknowledged vanguard -- the Soviet Union, in the struggle for a lasting and fair peace. They welcome the results, firmly resolved to assist by their fruitful labor in increasing the might of the homeland and of the whole of the fraternal socialist comminity, for the successful defence of the cause of socialism and social advance.

ZHIVKOV HAILS CAMBODIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU291518 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and to Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a telegram conveying most cordial greetings on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty for friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It is stressed that the treaty for friendship and cooperation has opened a broad expanse for the development of fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples. Bulgarian-Kampuchean links in party, state, and social fields have been enriched and expanded. Cooperation is developing successfully between our two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres.

We use this occasion to wish you and the friendly Kampuchean people new successes in the defense of the revolutional achievements, in the socialist renewal of the ancient land of Kampuchea, and in the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, the telegram states.

MINISTER MARKOV PRAISES COOPERATION WITH LAOS

AU022248 Sofia BTA in English 2012 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 2 (BTA) -- Today, the Bulgaro-Laos cooperation was assessed highly. Mr. Yanko Markov, minister of woods and forestry of Bulgaria and a chairman of the Bulgaro-Laos Association for Cooperation, said here, that Bulgaria and Laos, together with the other fraternal socialist countries, make confident progress under the ban [as received] of Marx-Leninism.

Mr. Yanko Markov delivered a speech at the ceremonial meeting honoring the national holiday of Laos -- December 2. He dwelled in detail on the contacts between the two countries in the field of economy and culture. He said, that Bulgaria takes part in the construction of a number of projects important for the national economy of Laos and that fruitful contacts exist in forestry and prospecting. Every year the mutual exchange of merchandise increases.

The minister spoke about the heroic struggle of the Lao people for achievement of national independence. He reminds the barbaric actions of the U.S. imperialism, who had tried with military force to break the will of the Lao people for freedom and social progress. The speaker stressed that with the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and with the turning of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party into a governing party, the Lao people had freed themselves forever from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism and for the first time in their ancient history the Lao people became real masters of their fate.

Mr. Yanko Markov said that during the years of socialist transformation the Lao people, leaning on the unworldly help of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, have achieved considerable successes in all spheres of life.

The minister commented upon the peaceloving foreign policy of Laos, on the militant solidarity and international friendship among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. "Bulgaria completely supports the efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, directed towards the turning of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation," emphasized Mr. Yanko Markov. He expressed the hope that common sense and political realism will prevail in the governing circles of the countries in the neighbourhood of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and that they will start to act to the benefit of peace and understanding in the region.

FURTHER ON 'MOSCOW DAYS' VISIT OF CPSU'S GRISHIN

Meeting With Husak

LD222228 Prague CTK in English 1701 22 Nov 85

[Text] Prague Nov 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the party Viktor Grishin. They discussed the activities of the Prague and Moscow Communist Party organizations in preparations for the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 27th congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and promoting friendship ties between the two capitals. Both sides appreciated the cultural and social standard of the "Day of Moscow" in Prague and other events taking place here within the framework of the traditional month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Departure, Farewell Delegation

LD222042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation of Moscow city CPSU committee led by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, which is in our capital and which participated the Moscow Days has left for the Soviet Union. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of Prague city party committee; Frantisek Stafa, mayor of the city of Prague, and other officials. Victor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

STROUGAL MAKES OFFICIAL VISITS TO IRAQ, KUWAIT

Arrival in Baghdad

LD292244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived in Baghdad tonight for an official visit to the Republic of Iraq. At the airport he was cordially welcomed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, other Iraqi Government officials, and official representatives. Talks between Lubomir Strougal and the Iraqi prime minister and other highest Iraqi Government and state representatives will begin in Baghdad tomorrow. The talks will focus on bilateral relations, on an assessment of the good and mutually advantageous results of the multilateral, traditionally high standard of cooperation between the two countries. Further specific proposals for improving and broadening this cooperation will be outlined, notably in the economic and trade spheres. The exchange of views on the most topical issues of the international situation will also top the agenda of the Czechoslovak-Iraqi talks.

Meeting With Saddam Husayn

LD302338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, who is in Iraq on an official visit, was received today by Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq and chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

The two representatives praised the results in the advancement of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Iraq. In this connection they said all the necessary prerequisites exist for their all-round intensification and that this bilateral effort will promote the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Iraqi peoples. In addition to bilateral relations, the two sides discussed the current situation in the world and the obstacles which prevent eliminating hotbeds of armed conflicts and international tension and faster development of peaceful cooperation of the nations of the world.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government, gave a festive dinner in Baghdad today in honor of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Talks With Iraq's Ramadan

LD301501 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Iraq -- Talks began in Baghdad between Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy premier of Iraq, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. Both representatives described the meeting as a welcome opportunity to evaluate the results achieved in the development of traditional friendly relations of both countries and their further deepening in the political, economic, trade, cultural, and other main spheres of joint interest. They expressed the conviction that cooperation will widen further in the future. Lubomir Strougal and Taha Yasin Ramadan also cited the attitudes of Czechoslovakia and Iraq on the most important international political questions and problems and exchanged opinions on possibilities for a peaceful solution and speedy end to the military conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Agreement; Departure From Iraq

LD021651 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Talks ended in Baghdad today between Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy minister of the Republic of Iraq. Lubomir Strougal also met Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of foreign affairs.

At the end of Lubomir Strougal's visit to Iraq a Czechoslovak-Iraqi communique was adopted which sums up his talks with Iraqi officials. In a document on economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation signed by Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi minister of trade, the desire of both countries to expand mutual exchange of goods is stressed. The document elaborates the intention to intensify industrial cooperation in engineering and in crude-oil processing. Taha Yasin Ramadan took this opportunity to appreciate highly the positive contribution of the Czechoslovak-Iraqi talks to the development of friendly relations between both countries.

Afterwards Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, left for an official visit to Kuwait. He sent a telegram from aboard the aircraft to the member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government, thanking him for the hospitality and voicing once again the conviction that the traditional all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq will be intensified and developed further for the benefit of the people of both countries.

Arrival in Kuwait

LD021917 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived today on an official visit to Kuwait. After his arrival he met representatives of Kuwaiti and other foreign press at the airport. He called his visit the beginning of a new stage of development of Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti relations.

Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, later gave a festive dinner in honor of Lubomir Strougal and his entourage.

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD031618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Talks began today in Kuwait between, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy premier and foreign minister of Kuwait, who is currently also the acting Kuwaiti prime minister.

Both officials paid great attention to opportunities for mutually expanding and strengthening economic, trade, scientific, and technical relations. Czechoslovakia has played a part in these most important spheres by, for example, the construction of high-voltage power line and water towers, and by supplying Kuwait with many kinds of consumer goods. In the future Czechoslovakia is interested in playing a greater part in the industrialization of Kuwait, especially in the field of power generation, irrigation, and maintenance and refurbishment of historic and artistic monuments and other important buildings.

The Kuwaiti representative paid tribute to the work of Czechoslovak specialists. He also expressed satisfaction with the equipment supplied by Czechoslovakia for the expansion of the power generation infrastructure in Kuwait. He stated that Czechoslovakia has a number of opportunities to take a greater share in the trends planned for the development of the Kuwaiti economy. Both officials exchanged views in their talks on the situation in the Middle East, and on the standpoints for tackling other highly important international political issues and problems which are blocking the path to disarmament and to creating the conditions for the development of fruitful peaceful cooperation in the world.

Lubomir Strougal was also received today by the supreme representative of the State of Kuwait, Amir Shaykh Jabir Al-Ahmad al-Jabir Sabah. During their meeting they reviewed a broad range of questions concerning opportunities for the further development of political, economic, and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Kuwait. Both sides stressed the interest of Czechoslovakia and Kuwait in creating favorable conditions for the intensification of this cooperation in the spirit of the friendship between the peoples of both countries.

Bilateral talks continued in Kuwait at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, and at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing Construction.

Joint Statement

LD032112 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 3 Dec 85

["Joint Press Release on Czechoslovak Premier's Visit to Kuwait" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Kuwait Dec 3 (CTK correspondent) -- A joint Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti press release was issued here today at the conclusion of an official visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official visit to the State of Kuwait at the invitation of Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Salim al-Sabah, in harmony with the very good relations existing between Kuwait and Czechoslovakia, the press release said.

Lubomir Strougal was received by mir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, whom he greeted on behalf of the Czechoslovak president, government and all people.

Talks between Shaykh al-Sabah and Lubomir Strougal, as well as talks between other members of the delegation with their Kuwaiti counterparts concerned the relations between the two countries and the po-sibilities of their further development in the foreign political sphere and other fields of common interest.

The Czechoslovak side expressed the wish to establish relations with all countries of the Gulf region and develop cooperation with them, the Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti press release said.

Both sides agreed on the necessity to intensify efforts aimed at halting the arms race and leading to justice, cooperation and relaxation of tension in the world as well as the strengthening of international relations on the basis of mutual respect.

Both sides confirmed the need for efforts aimed at bringing the Iraqi-Iranian war to an end and preventing foreign interference in the affairs of the countries of the whole region. They welcomed all initiatives directed to ending the conflict.

On the basis of detailed and comprehensive talks led by the two sides on the situation in the Middle East, the Kuwaiti side appreciated the high-principled stand of Czechoslovakia on the Palestinian issue and the situation in the Middle East in general.

The Czechoslovak side highly appreciated Kuwaiti's positive approach to all crucial international issues as well as problems of the Middle East area, mainly the Palestinian question.

Lubomir Strougal invited the crown prince and premier as well as the deputy premier and foreign minister to pay official visits to Czechoslovakia. The invitations were accepted and the dates of the visits will be specified later on the press release said.

Return to Prague

LD040925 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and his entourage returned tonight from his official visit to Iraq and Kuwait.

The visit was at the invitation of Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the revolutionary leadership and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, and of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait.

Meeting Lubomir Strougal at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were deputy federal premiers Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, Rudolf Rohlicek; and Federal Minister of the Interior Vratislav Vajnar, and other officials.

Prague Takes 'Sharp Measures' Against Church

AU291347 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "D.V. Red.", headlined: "Prague Is Taking Sharp Measures Against CSSR Church"]

[Text] Prague/Vienna -- Alarmed by the growing attendance at religious events, the communist CSSR regime more and more freqently criticizes "the political character of religion." Only recently Prague Archbishop Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek sharply rejected charges launched by the party press in its article "Where Is the Vatican Heading For?" The periodical OTAZKY MIRU A SOCIALISMU had claimed that "imperialist forces" were seeking to turn the Catholic Church "into something like a potential center of a socialist opposition." In a letter to the editor of the periodical Tomasek reaffirmed the right and the duty of the church to take a stance on public affairs. Moreover, the cardinal wrote, the periodical's assertion that the state was not interfering in church affairs was wrong.

The measures taken by CSSR security police forces against Catholic and Protestant activists in eastern Slovakia and southern Moravia prove that the cardinal is right. During the latest operation of the security forces, according to the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM), numerous homes were seached, "illegal literature" was confiscated. And at least four persons were arrested, including Charter-77 signatory Jaromir Nemec.

According to KATHPRESS the students Jan Vecan and Marek Rohacek were detained during a routine traffic check, because police had discovered children's Bibles in their car. The Protestant Parsons Hresko from Mnisek and Hnilcom in eastern Slovakia were also arrested. In church circles it is assumed that the authorities were alerted by "illegal religious meetings" of young people.

On Thursday [28 November], moreover, it was learned from informed circles in the CSSR that Czechoslovak authorities withdrew from two priests the state permit for exercizing their religious office. The priests are 49-year-old Rudolf Chudy and 56-year-old Salesian Father Anton Srholec, who have already appealed against the measure. According to KATHPRESS the attitude of the authorities is connected with a recent emergency session of Slovak party and state functionaries.

HONECKER RECEIVES SOKOLOV, PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD041143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR state Council and of the National Defense Council, received participants in the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee today in Berlin.

Erich Honecker was briefed about the course and the results of the committee's meeting. In accordance with the decisions of the most recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the defense ministers discussed the further deepening of cooperation between the allied armed forces in the interest of safeguarding peace and protecting socialist gains.

On behalf of the Defense Ministers' Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov expressed their deep sympathy on the death of Army General Heinz Hoffmann.

Minister Sokolov emphasized the great responsibility of the Joint Armed Forces in the continuing tense international situation. Referring to the United States' policy, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov stressed that the Armed Forces of the USSR will continue to do everything in close brotherhood-in-arms with the allied armies in order to prevent a change in the military-strategic balance.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov thanked the SED Central Committee on behalf of the defense ministers for its cordial hospitality and the favorable working conditions in the GDR.

Erich Honecker expressed the respect of the GDR party and state leadership for the Defense Ministers' Committee. Fruitful impulses were provided by the meeting for further securing the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states as well as for deepening the class and arms alliance between the fraternal countries and their armies.

MEETINGS HELD WITH USSR ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Honecker Meets With Antonov

LD040043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on Tuesday [3 December] received Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers who is in Berlin heading the Soviet Government delegation to the 37th meeting of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR.

Aleksey Antonov conveyed the fraternal greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and from Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which were cordially reciprocated.

During their talk, Erich Honecker and Aleksey Antonov discussed ways and directions of the further expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

It was agreed that the fundamental accords between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev had led to further important cooperation in science, technology, and production. Such accords are making an important contribution to using the results of scientific-technological progress for increasing productivity and effectivity.

The Long-term Program on Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR to the Year 2000 and the protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans, which fully accorded with these principles, are very important in this respect. They contribute to an even closer linkage of the material and intellectual potential of both countries.

This had been greatly praised at the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee, the general secretary said. The results of the plan coordination were of great economic importance for the further implementation of comprehensive intensification. This expressed itself in an agreed volume of trade of more than 380 billion marks for the period from 1986 to 1990, an unprecedented volume in the world. Building on this stable, long-term secure foundation, new important agreements are being negotiated and concluded at the joint government commission in its present conference. They served to speed up cooperation in the development and use of key technologies.

Aleksey Antonov gave thanks for the high esteem which had been expressed and the information which had been given. The Soviet Union is undertaking great efforts to implement intensification consistently and to use the gains of the scientific-technological revolution for increasing effectivity and quality. These efforts characterize the work in preparation of the 27th CPSU Congress and were clearly expressed in the decisions of the October plenary session of the Central Committee as well as in the recent autumn session of the Supreme Soviet.

Aleksey Antonov gave the assurance that the USSR viewed the purposeful implementation of the long-term program of cooperation and the results of the plan coordination as very important. It is a matter of further increasing the stability and long-term nature of the division of labor to the benefit of the GDR and the USSR. Both sides fully agreed that the outstanding performances of working people in the GDR and the USSR further strengthen socialism and supported the safeguarding of peace in preparation of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. The party congresses of the fraternally united parties would be a particularly special occasion to affirm and deepen the alliance between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR. The comprehensive development of economic relations is thus of decisive importance.

Taking part in the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full agreement in all questions, were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as the ambassadors from both states, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, and Egon Winkelmann.

Schuerer Interviewed

DW031043 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Interview with Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission and candidate member of the SED Politburo, by correspondent Malte Splettstoesser in Berlin on 2 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Splettstoesser] A year ago the ong-term rogram on ooperation etween the GDR and the USSR up to the ear 2000 was concluded, and a month ago the protocol on plan coordination was signed.

How does this 37th meeting of the Joint GDR-USSR Economic Commission fit into that line, and what tasks are there?

[Schuerer] The 37th meeting of the joint government commission, which opens today here in Berlin, the GDR capital, has a voluminous work program. The major subjects emerge from the agreements between the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and as you already mentioned in your question, from the program up to the year 2000 and the protocol on the coordination of the 5-year plans between the two countries. What matters at the point of transition from one 5-year plan to the next is to prepare a number of new agreements. Some agreements currently in effect will expire and therefore need to be extended or renewed.

These new agreements pertain, of course, to the important new issues of our cooperation, above all the fields we collectively refer to as key technologies, ranging from microelectronics to biotechnology. They also include many fields in the production of new materials and other issues.

[Splettstoesser] I took a look around the negotiating table. Quite a few members of the governments of our two countries were there. From this we might conclude that the discussion issues cover a broad spectrum. Nevertheless, some major subjects emerge, such as the key technologies you mentioned.

[Schuerer] We have signed a protocol on the coordination of the 5-year plans involving M380 billion, a sum presumably without precedent in the world in one agreement. This sum stands for very many new qualitative issues which are subject to long-term agreements between the ministries, between the combines, and between the economic organs of the GDR and the USSR. Such a commission does indeed work on a broad spectrum of not only industry but also other branches of the national economies such as the construction sector, agriculture, the transport branch, and other fields.

[Splettsstoesser] And, of course, major subjects within them?

[Schuerer] Of course.

HONECKER WILL VISIT POLAND IN 'MID-DEC'

LD031848 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Erich Honecker will pay a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Poland in mid-December of this year. He is going at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

MORE ON VISIT BY ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

Meets With Stoph

LD021957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Politburo member, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, stated with great satisfaction that cooperation between the two socialist fraternal countries has reached a high level in all fields of social life. This became clear during official talks held today in Berlin between the two politicians.

They expressed their conviction that the Romanian prime minister's official friendship visit to the GDR will contribute toward lending new impulses to the fraternal relations between their countries.

When dealing with international questions, both politicians expressed their concern over the aggravated situation in the world. Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu judged the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan as being a success. They agreed that it is now necessary to make all efforts to progress along the path set at Geneva, and expressed the hope that the arms race on earth would cease and that its extension into space would be prevented. The two leaders stated that the declaration adopted at the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee presents a realistic program for this.

Talks With Honecker

LD041344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for a friendly talk on Wednesday. Constantin Dascalescu conveyed cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceaucescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and his Romanian guest praised the high level of relations between both parties and states, which are developing dynamically and steadily. They expressed their satisfaction with the purposeful realization of the bilateral agreements concluded in May this year at the highest level for the benefit of both nations and in the interest of strengthening socialism. They viewed the conclusion of long-term agreements between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the economic and scientific-technological fields as an important contribution to developing the productivity of the national economies of both countries as well as to expanding and strengthening socialist economic integration.

Erich Honecker briefed the Romanian prime minister about the broad mass movement in the GDR in preparation of the 11th SED Congress.

Constantin Dascalescu reported on the comprehensive efforts by the Romanian people to realize the aims of the 13th RCP Congress.

In the course of their friendly exchange of views, both politicians expressed their conviction that more favourable conditions for improving the international situation and returning to detente were created by the results of the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. In the future, too, the all-embracing task is the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the safeguarding of peace, stopping the arms race on earth and preventing its spread into space. They reaffirmed their active support for the realization of the joint tasks for securing peace contained in the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

At the end of their talks, Erich Honecker and Constantin Dascalescu stressed the intention of both states to continue to deepen and expand bilateral relations in the interest of closer friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The friendly talk was attended by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The ambassadors of both states, Gheorghe Caranfil and Herbert Plaschke, were also present.

AGERPRES on Significance

AU021620 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 2 Dec 85

["Collaboration Links Between Romania and GDR Develop" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/12/1985 -- On December 2, Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu started an official visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic. Undoubtedly, this visit marks an important moment in the evolution of the relations between Romania and the German Democratic Republic which have witnessed tremendous development in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, of the other documents concluded at top level.

A decisive role in the development of the bilateral links is played by the cooperation between the RCP and SUPG (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), by the frequent meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker which opened prospects to the manysided cooperation between the two peoples.

Economic cooperation is a basic component of the relations between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. As a matter of fact, the GDR ranks second among Romania's trade partners. Mutual goods exchanges grew topping the one-billion-rouble level. Romania exports to the GDR machine-tools, tip [as received] lorries and tractors, passengers cars, locomotives, telephone exchanges, metallurgical equipment, drilling rigs, farm machinery and tractors, chemicals, etc. In its turn, it imports a wide range of products among which mining and building equipment, products of electrical engineering and electronics, fine mechanics and medical instruments, fertilizers, etc. Specialization and cooperation in production deepened in important domains of the two national economies.

The share of the products manufactured in cooperation and specialization is as large as one-third of total mutual goods deliveries. Both sides decided to expand this cooperation especially that based on modern technologies and the use of existing resources in machine building, electrical engineering, electronics, optics, fine mechanics, metallurgy, chemical industry, in agriculture and other industrial sectors of joint interest.

The long-term programme on the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation signed in Berlin this year by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker stipulates the steady expansion and diversification of manysided relations between Romania and the GDR.

Likewise, the two countries cooperate on an international plane with advanced forces everywhere to halt the arms race, build up security and ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Benefiting from these favourable conditions the Romanian premier's visit is expected to end with positive results and contribute to the deepening of the ties between the two states and peoples.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1986 PLAN

AU291406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The high esteem for the creative initiatives of the cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture -- expressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform and affirmed at the 11th Central Committee session -- is an incentive for new achievements for the further flourishing of our socialist state. This statement was made by Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, to the appropriate People's Chamber Committee, which discussed the draft bills for the 1986 national economic plan and the budget under the leadership of its chairman Michael Koplanski.

With an estimated yield of 49.6 decitons grain units per hectare the best results in crop production to date will be achieved. The proportional plans for slaugher animals, milk, and eggs have also been overfulfilled. "This creates a good basis for solving the tasks which face us in the year of the party congress," said Minister Bruno Lietz. Priority is given to crop production because it determines the entire state of agriculture. Grassland, arable fodder cropping, and irrigation constitute important reserves. In livestock-raising attention is focused on increasing production per animal and on the more economical use of fodder.

Walter Schindler, deputy minister of finance, spoke about the budget draft plan.

During the discussion 11 delegates explained their experiences. Dr Juergen Meissner, director of the Tantow state farm in Angermuende Kreis said that peasants and workers are optimistically tackling the tasks for the year of the 11th SED Congress. The aim consists in stabilizing and further developing what has been achieved in 1985. Gustav Liepack, chairman of the Hinickendork LPG, Luckenwalde Kreis, spoke about the advantage of extensive irrigation and better supply of the fields with organic fertilizer on very light sand soil.

The People's Chamber Committee approved the submitted draft bills.

HAGER ASSURES NICARAGUAN OF CONTINUED SUPPORT

LD030311 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Health Minister Dora Maria Tellez thanked the GDR today for help in the development of her country's medical sector. During a conversation in Berlin with Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, she said that health care has perceptibly improved with the coming into operation of the Karl Marx Hospital in Managua.

The self-sacrificing work of GDR doctors and nurses is being accorded high recognition. Dora Maria Tellez also termed the treatment of wounded fighters as effective support. Kurt Hager affirmed that the GDR will also display active solidarity in the future.

PLANT LINKED TO CSSR 'PRESSURE,' AUSTRIAN BANKS

AU291411 [Editorial Report] Two Vienna dailies in German, DIE PRESSE and KURIER, on 29 November, and Vienna Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 28 November carry reports on the Hungarian Nagymaros power plant project which, under a just-concluded agreement, is to be financed by a group of Austrian banks. The television report asserts that Hungary consented to the project -- which is part of a joint Hungarian-CSSR project -- only after "pressure" from the CSSR.

DIE PRESSE (400 words, on page 5) reports that the 8 billion schillings project will be prefinanced, under an agreement that has just been concluded for a 6-7 billion schillings loan to be granted by a group of Austrian banks headed by Credit-Anstalt Bank and Laenderbank to the Austrian Federal Power Company. These funds will be used to pay the Austrian firms that are to build the power plant in Hungary, with the Danube Power Plants Corporation (Donaukraftwerke AG) as general contractor.

Repayment of this loan is to be made through Hungarian electric power deliveries of 1.2 million kilowatt hours annually over a period of 20 years beginning in 1996, from the new plant that is to go into operation in 1994. According to KURIER (200 words, on page 6), interest on the Austrian loan will be "about 8 percent," and the project will include the construction of a new 380-kilovolt power line from Hungary to Vienna at the cost of 1.1 billion shillings.

Vienna Television Service at 1830 GMT on 28 November carries a 3-minute report by Karl Stipsicz, with an introduction by news moderator Horst Friedrich Meyer, who states among other things: "Budapest gave its consent to implementing the project only after urgent demands by Czechoslovakia, Hungary's partner in utilizing the Danube for power production." Meyer also asserts that "Austria will not receive any electric power from the new plant," but that the power deliveries will come from Hungarian caloric power plants. Stipsicz says in his report that Hungary temporarily stopped work on the joint power plant project with the CSSR in March, and adds: "Ecological objections were the main reason. Now, as a result of Czechoslovak pressure, the power plant will be built after all and with Austrian aid; 70 percent of the construction work will be done by Austrian companies. The project's cost of 8 billion schillings will be financed by Austrian banks. The advantage for Austria: Hungary will in turn supply power to Austria over a period of 20 years -- about as much as the Nagymaros plant will produce."

DAILY PROBES ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT FORMS

AU291008 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Nov 85 p 5

[Part two of article by Ilona Kocsi entitled: "It Develops Along the Way -- They Cannot Take a Stand Against Their Interests -- If They Do Not Elect the Director"; for part one see page F 5 of the 3 December 1985 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Can the decision of the enterprise council be altered? When should it raise salaries? For how long should it elect the directors?

We wrote, among other things, about these subjects in our first article published on 25 November. Today we continue our report on the third national conference on organizational science Is it possible to avoid the several months of "anarchy" at an enterprise when the previous director is not confirmed in his position?

Why should the deputy director not be the chairman of the enterprise council? Can an enterprise council member get some legal protection and a guarantee? We write mainly about these problems in the current article. These issues emerged for the first time not at the conference but in enterprise life.

The magnesite industry works is one of those eight industrial enterprises where the previous manager was not confirmed in his position. At the enterprise council meeting of 22 July the former manager got only one-third of the required two-thirds majority. Therefore, a competition had to be advertised, a competition that has since taken place, and there is already a new director. But until this happened....

In his address, Enterprise Council Chairman Gyula Terenyi recalled the events: "Until the new director is elected, the former director fills the position. In practice, however, he only occupies the seat.... If he appoints a task, people say: of course, now he wants to show that.... If he travels abroad in this period, people immediately start to gossip behind his back: Of course, he's making use of everything before he goes.... If he calls someone to account for bad work, one immediately hears the malicious remark: Of course, now he wants to put things in order. Whether he acts or not -- whatever he does is wrong. The deputy director cannot step in his place, either, because he will also receive his share of this. Of course, he wants to score good points through his measures so that he might become the new chief. And everyone is just waiting and waiting. We are not talking about the affairs of eight enterprises, as such cases can develop in an increasing number of places. This is bad for everyone. The magnesite industry works' assets are worth 1.2 billion forints and things cannot be left alone to work for themselves for several months...."

Lame Duck?

Besides, here they succeeded in electing a new director in 107 days. As Gyula Terenyi puts it, "this is a record time." They broke down the tasks into days. The number of days amounted to 107. The directors come within the sphere of authority of the district executive committee. This body meets twice a month, but without its approval the enterprise council cannot take steps concerning the position of director. Then there is a need to formulate the competition, then advertise it -- and these things do not happen very quickly. There were 9 candidates for the post of director at the magnesite industry works and each one was interviewed. In the meantime, time was dragging on and there was anarchy at the enterprise. But this state of affairs has come to an end. They said good-bye to the former director -- with a present worth 3,000 forints. Gyula Terenyi mentioned this sum only because the enterprise did not even have a fund for this present. "The enterprise and the enterprise council have problems and tasks worth billions but it did not deal with the trivia. Representational expenses continued to be centrally determined." Gyula Csaki, the deputy finance minister present at the conference, was unable to give a favorable answer to this problem. The current economic situation does not make it possible to loosen the restrictions....

The problem brought up by the expert at the magnesite industry works -- by the way, the only enterprise council chairman taking the floor -- drew attention to the real danger. The answers were not reassuring, either. Laszlo Rieb, head of a main department of the Ministry of Industry, thought that the former director should decide. If he does not take it upon himself to temporarily lead the enterprise who will? The general director of the National Manager Training Center, did not fail to remark on this view, either: "In such cases, if the former director does not temporarily lead, if only for 3 months, then great damage can result to the enterprise and thus, to industry...."

Horvath also asked whether the competent minister does not have the right to put an end to this lawless state of affairs? Deputy Justice Minister Dr Laszlo Kun thought that there was no need to institute changes in current regulations, but only to adjust their flexibility.

Confusion Can Emerge

The excited growling implied that the answer did not seem clear. Such a situation can also emerge if the enterprise council recalls the director. Should he remain in his position until his successor is elected or the enterprise council can take steps? Dr Gyorgy Balazs, the director of EGSZI, thought that the organizational and operational regulation should deal with this and that one should take steps according to this regulation. But the earlier answers seemed to have contradicted this....

Morever, a similar (legal) uncertainty has also developed concerning the enterprise council members. What will happen to the director's delegates if someone else has become the manager in the meantime? As everyone knows, these members can be recalled at any time. This does not mean, of course, that this is what actually happens, but they can never rest quietly on their "laurels." At the magnesite industry works, for example, the enterprise council chairman requested in a letter that the new manager declare whether he wants to delegate someone else or not? If such an enterprise council member is elected chairman it makes the picture more complicated. Dr Laszlo Kun recognized that the situation was absurd, but in this case recalling him is illegal, too. Therefore, it is advisable to have somebody else as enterprise council chairman. And why should not the deputy head of the enterprise fill this position? Because if anything happens to the director the first deputy will automatically take his place, only if temporarily.

The experience of the Danube food and chemical goods trade enterprises has directed attention to the fact that it still complicates matters if the enterprise council member is transferred. This firm -- general manager Dr Jeno Sticzay said -- accepted the rule that in such cases the member in question loses his enterprise council membership. But what if he is the chairman of the enterprise council at the same time...? This rule, of course, has its logic: Every enterprise unit can elect members. With a transfer the community would be left without interest presentation. (Here the question arises again: Whom and what does the enterprise council member represent -- the enterprise's or the section's interests?)

Firm Position?

Based on all this one is justified in asking what kind of guarantee and legal protection an enterprise council member can receive? It transpires from the answers that he can get as much of a guarantee and as much legal protection as any other fellow worker. The united chemical works regulated this issue by forcing the director to conduct the investigation personally in the case of enterprise council members, and he cannot delegate this sphere of authority to someone else. Several people remarked that it is nevertheless worth considering the remuneration of the enterprise council members. If they take their tasks seriously then they have to carry out time-consuming and tiresome work. It is not certain that one or two meetings a year will be enough. And we have not even mentioned the preparations.

The heads of several ministries urged enterprises to take a firmer stand. Answering a question, Deputy Finance Minister Gyula Csaki, for example, said that enterprises can be obliged to supply data related to statistical and balance reports.

Voluntarily, of course, in their own interest, they can supply more data. For example, when they want to better justify their request for credit.... Imre Szabo, state secretary for industry, urged industrial enterprises to take a firm and quick stand. Agriculture can be the next example. It does not pay to fatten pigs? Then one should stop doing it. The shortage that develops will "make managers see reason" and will increase purchase prices. With the introduction of new forms of enterprise management, the question of what should be done with uneconomically produced goods that perhaps must be manufactured on the basis of interstate contracts has also become more acute. Nor can we expect industrial firms to act contrary to their economic interests. It does not pay to produce, let us say, diapers? They should not manufacture them. It is not the enterprise that should harmonize public, enterprise, and individual interests. If the enterprises in question do not take a stand in defending their justified material interests, then they can suffer for years under bad regulations....

The state secretary for industry predicted that reaction will be faster than ever. The opinions aired at the conference and the "legal breaches" mentioned have supported this conclusion. But not only the economic units should accelerate their capacity to react. This cannot be avoided by managers and legislators either.

ALUMINUM TRADE CHANGES WITH USSR EXPLAINED

LD031826 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Interview with Lajos Dozsa, managing director of the Hungarian Aluminum Industry Trust on changes in aluminum trade with the Soviet Union station reporter Zoltan Farkas; date, place not given]

[Text] Hungary's contribution to the Standing Committee for Cooperation in Nonferrous Metallurgy is in the fields of aluminum, copper and rare metals extraction. The Standing Committee is currently holding its 63d session in Hungary, and since the most important element in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in this field is the alumina/aluminum agreement, we have asked Lajos Dozsa, managing director of the Aluminum Industry Trust, to answer questions put to him by our reporter Zoltan Farkas:

[Farkas] When this agreement was signed the equation was quite simple, was it not? We made use of the abundance of energy in the USSR.

[Dozsa] The two governments signed this agreement in 1962 and mutual deliveries started in 1967. Under the terms of the agreement the full aluminum content of the alumina delivered to the USSR was returned to Hungary. In other words, the Hungarian economy received one metric ton of the pure metal in exchange for two metric tons of alumina.

[Farkas] How long did these original conditions meet the requirements?

[Doz In the 1970's these conditions altered primarily because of the explosion in the ce of energy and raw materials. The first Soviet-Hungarian alumina/aluminum agreement, as a basic agreement, remained in force until 1985. Now, from 1986, this agreement was not simply extended but extended in an expanded form.

[Farkas] What does this agreement contain?

[Doza] Up until now we have delivered 330,000 metric tons of alumina to the USSR, receiving 165,000 metric tons of metal in exchange. From now on we shall deliver 530,000 metric tons of alumina in exchange for about 205,000 metric tons of the metal. These are annual figures. This modification also means, as the ratios show, that we pay for part of the labor involved with alumina, that is, with a "hard item."

[Farkas] You are presumably referring to the labor involved in the smelting, in other words the labor invested by the Soviet partner?

[Doza] Yes, I am referring to the labor, a significant part of which is electric energy and the other important element is the smelting capacity plus the Soviet wages involved.

[Farkas] Altering an agreement of this scale has some major implications as the figures themselves indicate. For one thing it means that we have to increase the extraction of bauxite. Other technical aspects are also raised, for instance the quality of alumina.

[Doza] The Soviet partner also made increased demands on us. It was not just a question of a larger amount of alumina but also of higher quality alumina. For this reason we carried out from the beginning of the second half of the 1970's the projects aimed at expanding the capacity of alumina production. These increased the capacity of the Ajka plant [in West Hungary] by 80,000 metric tons. We modified the structure of our marketing relationships from 1986 onwards.

[Farkas] What does this mean?

[Doza] It means that we redirected alumina sold previously in non-ruble areas to the sphere of the Soviet agreement. We are also carrying out investment projects in our alumina plants which improve efficiency and quality. This new equipment produces coarser grains of alumina.

[Farkas] Do coarser grains mean improved purity?

[Doza] Yes, and this is an increasingly important requirement in the Soviet aluminum smelting industry as well.

[Farkas] This agreement indicates that a very strange form of energy import is involved. I would add that these imports are capacity-sparing as the agreement substitutes for an aluminum smelting plant which otherwise would have to be built in Hungary.

[Doza] We could say that aluminum is a type of energy bank and a form -- perhaps not even a particularly uneconomic form -- of energy deliveries. So our judgment is, even with the changed circumstances and taking into account the changes in the world market prices of energy and raw materials, that even in these conditions we have an interest in this agreement. In the changed circumstances the interests of Hungary and the USSR meet again.

TRADE VOLUME WITH SFRY TO EXPAND 'SUBSTANTIALLY'

LD032352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The volume of trade between Hungary and Yugoslavia is to be expanded by 50 percent in the next 5 years in comparison to the period just ending.

An agreement to this effect has been signed in Belgrade. There are plans to expand substantially production cooperation among enterprises in areas such as electronics and the manufacturing of cars and other vehicles. Possibilities for long-term cooperation exist in the machine, chemical, timber, and the paper industries and in agriculture and food processing.

SZOT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD022244 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] met this morning to discuss the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This sounds very official reported in this way, but there is much more behind this news item. For this reason we invited Dr Csaba Halmos, head of department at the National Council of Trade Unions, to be our studio guest.

[Unidentified questioner] Would you mind a critical question? The SZOT statement gives the appearance of being the viewpoint of some government or parliamentary committee. There are a mere 5 lines about the debates which the trade unions had with the government.

[Halmos] First, thank you for the invitation. Had you invited me about 2 years ago I think I would have been in a more fortunate position. At that time we could have spoken about the disputed issues and tensions that had arisen. This present statement and plan will be legislated into law at the National Assembly session to be held in a few weeks' time. The points of tension, from the plan concept to the stage where the draft plan was put on the desk of the trade union movement, came out at the appropriate, earlier phases of the work, in the course of the debates between the specialists.

[Question] Tell me, in a few words, what these debates were about.

[Halmos] However unbelievable this may sound, we argued rather a lot and argued about many issues. These questions concerned the production policy line of the plan and, understandably from a trade union point of view, also questions relating to the distribution policy, the standard of living policy of the plan. Within the framework of production policy, the questions concerned the system of conditions, the economic conditions, how far the plan targets were realistic from the point of view of the conditions; within the framework of the standard of living policy the questions concerned such important issues as housing, the number of dwellings planned, the increase in real wages, not as regards the rate but the steadiness of the increase.

[Question] Forgive me for interrupting, but is it tantamount to a loss to prestige for the trade union if it is not its point of view that wins?

[Halmos] We would not be delighted if our position is not included in the draft plan. However, inevitably, if in the course of the compromises they succeed in persuading us from the professional aspect that our standpoint either lacks objective reality or, heaven help us, is professionally unsound, then I think there is no loss of prestige involved. Instead, it is a healthy compromise.

[Question] There are rumors in the city, in the country. Will you help me to provide an answer for them? Quite briefly, if the news is terrible.

[Halmos] Certainly.

[Question] It is rumored that some form of uniform personal income tax system is under preparation. This would amount to my salary also being taxed. What is the truth of the matter?

[Halmos] The truth is that it is being prepared. Various committees have been formed at a governmental level. Their basic task is to work out the conditions for the introduction of a uniform personal income tax system.

[Question] But the trade unions are present.

[Halmos] Yes, we are participating in the key committee and in various committees of experts. Let me add perhaps one more sentence. I will tell you quite frankly that we have reservations at the level of the present work regarding the introduction of a system of personal income tax. Several foreign examples have rather frightened us. This is one matter. The other is that we have put down on the government's desk certain conditions, demands, and if these are met, then the movement will give its agreement to the introduction of the system of personal taxation.

[Question] Tell me in just one sentence, will the system of pensions change?

[Halmos] I do not know, just as I cannot say for sure that the system of personal income tax will be introduced in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The work is under way. We are, naturally, also participating in this work. As regards pensions and their further development, I can tell you that the view of the trade unions is that the pension is not a gift; it is a right earned with long years of hard work, which is reinforced by the payment of a pension contribution.

[Questioner]This sounds good; let us finish at this point.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU291411 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Shptim Caushi, temporary charge d'affairs of the Budapest embassy of the People's Socialist Repblic of Albania, gave a reception at the embassy on 27 November on the occasion of his country's national day. Present at the reception were Health Minister Laszlo Medve, Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity; Istvan Dobocsky, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry; Deputy Transport Minister Ervin Nagy; and several other leading personalities from political, social, economic, and cultural life. Also present were several heads and members of the diplomatic missions in Budapest.

BRIEFS

INTERNAL TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR -- Budapest, December 1 (MTI) -- Werner Jurich, GDR state secretary for trade and supply had talks in Budapest from November 28 to December 1 with Miklos Andriko, state secretary of internal trade. The parties singed a protocol on the exchange of goods of state and cooperative internal trade and technical scientific cooperation for 1986. In 1986 the value of the exchange of internal trade goods between department stores and counties is to amount to 4,300 million forints, 7 per cent more than this year. Department stores and counties are to account for 1,200 million forints exchange of goods.[Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 2 DEC 85 LD]

FURTHER ON JARUZELSKI'S NORTH AFRICA VISIT

Polish-Libyan Communique

LD031103 Warsaw PAP in English 0046 GMT 3 Dec 85

["Joint Polish-Libyan Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Dec 2 -- On the invitation of the leader of the 1st September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on November 30-December 2 the PUWP CC first secretary, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an official visit of friendship to Libya. The guest was accorded a cordial reception, reflecting the bonds of friendship linking the nations of Poland and Libya.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the delegation accompanying him had laid wreaths at the Al-Hani Heroes' Tomb in Tripoli. General Jaruzelski had also visited the city of Tobruq, where he laid wreaths at the graves of soldiers from the first independent Carpathian rifle brigade, who had fallen in action during the Second World War.

Official talks between General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi were attended from the Polish side by: Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek; Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda; Secretary of the Council of State Zygmunt Surowiec; Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski; minister, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, General Michal Janiszewski; Minister of Labour, Pay and Social Affairs Stanislaw Gebala; head of the Chancellery of the PUWP CC Secretariat Boguslaw Kolodziejczak; head of the Chancellery of the Council of State Jerzy Breitkopf; Poland's Ambassador to Libya Woldzimierz Sawczuk.

Attending from the Libyan side were: Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Secretary of the GPC [General People's Congress] for Foreign Liaison 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki; Secretary of the GPC [words indistinct] and Public Utilities, Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Shukri; secretary of the GPC for Social Security, Ibraham al-Faqi Hasan, secretary of the GPC for Public Services, Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk; secretary of the GPC for Information and Culture, Muhammad Sharif al Din al-Fayturi; member of GPC Foreign Liaison [words indistinct] Ahmad Abdul Nabi Shahati; Secretary of Libyan People's Bureau in (?Warsaw) [name indistinct].

General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a [words indistinct] meeting concerning bilateral relations and ways for their further improvement. Also discussed were the main international issues of interest to both sides. The leaders expressed their deep satisfaction with successful and permanent development of cooperation between Poland and the Jamahiriyah. They confirmed that continuing this cooperation should serve the interests of both befriended nations. They underlined the special meaning of direct personal contacts between the (?leaders) of both states to strengthening the [words indistinct] of friendship, cooperation, (?and also) to deepening the mutual understanding between both nations, and simultaneously declared themselves in favour of widening these contacts.

The talks were carried out in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed their satisfaction with the present level of economic cooperation between both states, and declared themselves in favour of further development in the spirit of negotiated contracts and agreements.

They stressed significance of the contribution of Polish enterprises to the implementation of Jamahiriyah's development plans.

General Jaruzelski and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi underlined the significant role played in the development of economic relations between both states by the Polish-Libyan joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the normalization of situation in Poland and activities aimed at strengthening the socialist state, on successful realization of the programme for socio-economic development, on the foreign policy lines and Poland's activities in the international forum for the cause of maintaining peace and security in Europe and the world, disarmament, return to detente and establishing new, just economic relations between nations.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly appreciated the internal and foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, for his part, acquainted General Jaruzeski with achievements and transformations accomplished by the Great Revolution of September 1 in political, economic and social spheres. He acquainted General Jaruzelski with people's pioneering experiments, which enabled the Libyan people to take the country's power, resources and defence in their hands. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also informed General Jaruzelski on the policy of support for the national and liberation movements in the world and about activities aimed against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

General Jaruzelski expressed his appreciation for the Jamahiriyah's accomplishments in the internal and international form.

The review of the current international situation demonstrated the convergence or fargoing similarity of the two leaders' views on the most important issues of the world.

The sides expressed their concern over tension in international situation caused by the policies of imperialism, the American one in particular, aimed at gaining strategic superiority in the world, transfering the arms race into outer space in order to force its domination upon states and nations, open interference into internal affairs of sovereign states and fomenting hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world, including, what is especially evident, the Arab region and Africa.

In this context, both sides confirmed the necessity to intensify activities aimed at maintaining international peace and security, and expressed their support for the initiatives and measures undertaken by the USSR and the socialist community states, aimed at elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, preventing the militarization of outer space, and halting the dangerous arms race.

Both sides confirm the substantial significance of the Geneva meeting between CPSU CC general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. They express their hope that is has been a proper step towards disarmament, removing the threat of war, and strengthening international peace and security. In connection with the aforementioned issues, Poland and the Jamahiriyah expressed their support for the Soviet proposals, aimed at halting the arms race, preventing the militarization of outer space and achieving full disarmament.

Both sides expressed their deep concern over the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in West-European and Mediterranean states, including the Comiso base Sicily, threatening the security of the socialist community, Mediterranean, Arab and African states.

They declared themselves in favour of withdrawing the missiles and transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, free of foreign military bases and nuclear danger. In this context, both sides confirmed the correlation between the security of Europe and that of the Mediterranean.

The sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East, resulting from the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and the policy of aggression against Arab nations supported by American imperialism. (?They condemned) the policy of aggression and expansion against Arab states, including the air raid against the Republic of Tunisian, which caused casualties among the Palestinian and Tunisian population. Both sides spoke out against separate solutions, which in fact are aimed at burying the Palestinian cause. [Words indistinct] (?their) conviction that peace can be achieved only after the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and after materializing all rights of the Palestinian nation, including its right to self-determination and establishing independent state under the leadership of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of that nation. Both sides condemned the attempts to scuttle down the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and appealed for the restoration of unity in the Palestinian movement and the PLO based on progressive and anti-imperialist principles, and for unity of action with progressive Arab states.

Both sides resolutely spoke out against the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Arab states, stating that this constitutes a threat to their security and sovereignty.

In this context both sides condemned the U.S. military provocations, especially in the Sidra Gulf, economic pressure and propaganda aggression.

The Polish People's Republic expressed full support to the Jamahiriyah for its actions to defend its independence, integrity and sovereignty on its territory and coastal waters.

Both sides voiced their support for the struggle of the Lebanese nation and its patriotic forces for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. They also called for an end to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

Both sides confirmed that the basic condition for the effective stand against imperialist and Zionist policy in the Arab world, is the unity of Arab countries.

Both sides stressed the importance [word indistinct] between all of the progressive forces and the socialist countries in the common fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism. The Polish side stressed the important role of the Jamahiriyah in actions for Arab unity.

Discussing the situation in Africa, both sides stressed the meaning of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as an important factor in the fight against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, in the defence of the independence of African countries, peace and sovereign development.

Both sides denounced imperialist attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of African countries and called for an end to these actions. The sides support OAU's attempts to establish peace and national reconciliation in the Republic of Chad.

Both also condemned the barbarian apartheid policy practiced by the racist regime in the RSA and voiced their solidarity with the mounting struggle to topple that regime.

Both sides have called for a halt to the RSA's lawless occupation of Namibia and confirmed the necessity to implement the U.N. resolution on giving independence to that country. They condemned RSA's armed interventions against the neighbouring African states.

Both sides confirm their solidarity with the Nicaraguan nation and the struggle of (?the) nations of Chile, El Salvador, and other Latin American nations against imperialism. They condemn the U.S. flagrant interference in those states' domestic affairs.

Both sides confirm the necessity to rebuild international economic relations and establish a New International Economic Order based on the principles of justice and equality, which will lead to halting the exploitation of mineral resources of developing countries by international monopolies and will guarantee that sovereign economic development be respected.

Both sides firmly denounce any kinds of restrictions and economic pressure applied by the U.S. against Poland and Libya. Both sides confirm their rights to seeking compensations due to them on that account. They also confirm the rights of states to receive just compensation for the damages caused by colonialism, occupation, and aftermath of alien wars waged on their territories. The Libyan side has accepted with understanding the Polish initiative to create an international centre for studies on the issues of debts and development.

Both sides have highly evaluated the role and activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in their struggle against imperialist domination, for keeping peace, checking the arms race, and development of international cooperation. Poland has highly evaluated the role of the Jamahiriyah in the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Both sides have come up for a reinforcement of the United Nations and increasing the efficiency of their activities for the cause of international peace and security. They called for a strict observance of the duties towards the U.N. member-states [word indistinct]. If their delegations to the U.N. headquarters and securing appropriate conditions for their work.[sentence as received]

General W. Jaruzelski and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi voiced their full satisfaction at the results of the talks, stressing that the visit would greatly add to further consolidation of friendship between the nations of Poland and the Jamahiriyah, and to the development and expansion of their bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Following documents were signed during the visit:

-- Agreement between the Polish People's Republic and the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah on juridical assistance in civil, commercial, family, and penal cases.
-- Agreement between the Polish People's Republic and the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah on social insurance.
-- Protocol from a meeting on the development in economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between People's Poland and the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah.
-- Protocol on Polish-Libyan [word indistinct] Television.

The sides agreed to tighten their cooperation in the international sphere and told their foreign affairs ministries to work out a relevant programme.

General W. Jaruzelski thanked for the warm welcome and hospitality given to him and his entourage during the visit to the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah, and invited the leader of the September 1st Revolution, Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi to pay an official, friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Address to Algerian Assembly

LD032118 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered on 3 December in the People's National Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria -- recorded]

[Text] Very esteemed chairman, esteemed deputies: It is my honor that on behalf of the Polish People's Republic I can address the highest representation of the Algerian nation. Thank you for your invitation. It is an expression of the sincere friendship between our two nations.

Yesterday, together with the members of our delegation I paid homage to the martyrs of freedom, the known and unknown fighters who gave their lives for the independent and democratic Algeria. The fact that the designs of the Algerian monument of struggle and martyrdom, and the monument to the fighting people of Warsaw were borne out of the creative inspiration of the same Polish sculptor has a symbolic significance.

Thousands of kilometers separate us, but the similarity of historical vicissitudes and experiences has brought our nations closer together. Poles and Algerians bravely opposed their invaders for many dozens of years. They struggled for their freedom and the right for a sovereign and independent state. They also fought on the joint front during World War II against the forces of fascist extermination. The liberating effort of the Algerian nation aroused an exceptionally strong response by our country and my generation. It went beyond anti-imperialist, anticolonial solidarity. It had, if one can call it this, a profoundly human, moral character. Poles never accepted slavery. Thus, they understand all the better the nations whose history took a similar course. Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world watched with recognition and hope the heroic struggle by the Algerians, waged in the name of freedom and human dignity. The Algerian people, led by the National Liberation Front [FLN], gained a magnificent victory in its great liberation war. Its price was the lives of 1.5 million Algerian patriots. We honor their memory. While liberating your fatherland, you undertook the historic task of progressive social transformation. Preserving the specific national traits of Algerian society and remaining faithful to Arab solidarity, you stood shoulder-to-shoulder with all those nations which opposed colonial and neocolonial usurpation and force.

It is with sincere recognition that we follow your impressive achievements in the running of this enormous country. We congratulate you on your achievements in developing science, culture and modern technology; and in developing education and health care. We wish you new successes on this road in the successful implementation of the programe line of the FLN, formulated by the fifth congress held in 1983.

The feasibility of your plans is guaranteed first and foremost by the youth of your republic, by your very large young generation, brought up in the free, independent, sovereign Algerian state. It is they who will outline the prospects for your homeland in the coming century. They will receive the honorable heritage of the generation of pioneers of the Algerian revolution.

Esteemed deputies, the Polish People's Republic holds in high esteem the peaceful policy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and its activity at the OAU and in the Maghreb region, as well as the international activity of your country, particularly its constructive role in the Nonaligned Movement. This is a high-ranking position and by the same token, an honor highly deserved by the Algerian nation due to its courage, sacrifice, and hard work. However, at the same time this is a difficult mission involving great responsibility, I wish to stress here the outstanding role President Chadli Bendjedid plays in his efforts undertaken for the sake of just international relations, the strengthening of peace, and the greatest good of mankind and all nations. It is here, in Algiers, in 1973, that the historic summit conference of the nonaligned countries took place. At the conference a slogan of struggle for the economic liberation of the Third World countries, and the demand for the construction of a New International Economic Order were put forward. It is no accident that at that time impulses were issued from your country for this principally new trend in international relations. Today, when some capitalist states aim at making international economic cooperation dependent on politics, and apply lawless restrictions, protectionism and, frequently, economic blackmail, these problems gain exceptional urgency. Particularly urgent is the issue of the reconstruction of confidence in international economic cooperation, and the creation of mechanisms resistant to periodic political changes. The healing of the world economy is not possible without a realistic solution to the problem of indebtness.

We think that it should and can be solved by way of appropriate agreements and cooperation between creditors and debtor states. With this in mind, we put forward a proposal at the UN to set up an international center for research into debt and development. This would promote the search for mutually desirable solutions. We count on your support.

Esteemed deputies, never before in postwar history have there been so many threats to world peace. Never before have they taken on such varied and dangerous forms. This is the result of the confrontation policy of the extremists circles of imperialism. They want to reverse history, to restore their global domination to the pattern of times past. Thus, this policy obviously aims at lessening the role of the Nonaligned Movement, to cut it off from historic and natural allies. This plan must not succeed. The world socialist system and the movement of the peoples liberated from the fetters of colonialism are the first effective barrier in the history of humanity to the plans of imperialist forces. It is therefore a matter of great importance for the nonaligned countries, for Algeria, to come out firmly in favor of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and for solving conflicts and disputes without foreign interference and without the use of force. The recent declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, approved at its conference in Sofia, confirms the fundamental line of these states' foreign policy. Once again our full readiness for dialogue and rational compromise was unequivocally highlighted, as was our determination to not allow the strategic-military balance and the security of the sides to be disturbed.

Two weeks ago the whole world attentively followed the Geneva summit meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the United States. It had great importance in the shaping of international relations, especially between the two great powers, which bear particular responsibility for world peace. Practical and honest implementation of the process which started in Geneva will be decisive to the future course of events. Realistic and equal dialogue is the only possible way for consolidating peace.

Mister Chairman, the Middle East still remains a region of dangerous tensions. There are numerous examples of trampling on the fundamental rights of the Arab nations, the Palestinian nation in particular. One can say that this particular region has become a form of testing ground, where human rights are being constantly defeated by hypocrisy and force.

We condemn the occupation and illegal annexation of the Arab lands by Israel. We point to the coresponsibility of those governments, which, by helping Israel, encourage it to continue its policy of imposing human suffering and immeasurable material losses. For many centuries the Polish nation coexisted with the Jewish nation on its own land. We share many chapters of history. We remember the multitude of suffering and the enormity of losses by citizens of Jewish origin at the hands of Hitlerite assassins. We also fully understand the great harm done to the Jews by the Zionist superpower aspirations of Israel's governing circles.

How much better the Jewish nation's fate would have been had it supported the progressive trends in history, had it discarded the stigma of aggression directed against the Arabs. The historical interests of Arab nations are, above all, served well by the unity of their actions. We think that the problems of the Near East, primarily the Palestinian issue, can and should be solved in a comprehensive way, through summoning an international conference with the participation of all parties involved.

Esteemed deputies, let me present you with some reflections concerning my country. I do this with even greater satisfaction, for the significance of our efforts and revolutionary changes is best understood by nations that have also experienced slavery, poverty, and humiliation. The Polish People's Republic has drawn conclusions from the experiences of its difficult past. We are fulfilling a dream that has been formed by many generations, the dream of a strong, safe, and just homeland. Poland today is a country of inviolable borders, joined by friendship with all neighbors, with a guarantee of security in the defensive alliance of the socialist community. Poles were not rich. Moreover, our country's blood was spilled; it was devastated by Hitler's invasion and occupation. It lost 6 million citizens and about 40 percent of its national wealth. Poland's civilization, industry, education, and culture advanced greatly in the 40 years of people's power. As a result, today's Poland is a state of almost 38 million people with a serious production potential, having at its disposal large raw material resources. It is a country of revolutionary social achievements with a heritage of national culture. It has great intellectual capabilities in the spheres of science and technology. It plays a significant role in maintaining a peaceful order in Europe and the world. We know that Poland's achievements are also recognized by our Algerian friends.

We did not manage to avoid breakdowns; we have been through several difficult moments, including the particularly difficult time at the beginning of the eighties. In Poland, as in many other countries counterrevolutionary forces attempted to utilize economic difficulties for their own goals. However, some of the NATO governments attempting to interfere in our internal affairs failed in their aim. In the end, patriotism, wisdom, and the feeling of responsibility of our nation won. In the most difficult moments, support and help was given to us by tried and tested friends such as the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries, including the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, treated our difficulties with understanding, regarding Polish affairs as those which ought to be resolved by Poles themselves.

We thank you for this stance. We will always remember it. Nations should not be given compliments; rather, nations should evaluate their governments, their political leaderships, and judge whether they act in accordance with the interests of the state and the strivings of the masses. We attempt to act in accordance with this principle. Recent elections to the Sejm proved that the decisive majority of our society is unanimous on matters which are of principal importance to socialist Poland. We are implementing an ambitious program. It unifies the solicitude for the current and future bases for the existence and development of our nation; it consistently maps out the strengthening of people's power and the improvement of socialist democracy; and it assumes the more rapid and effective permanency of economic equilibrium, modernization of production potential, and scientific-technological progress. New, further development prospects will be drawn up in the coming year at the 10th PZPR Congress.

Esteemed deputies! Achieving closer cooperation between Poland and the developing states is one of the main directions of our foreign policy. The Arab states occupy an important place in this regard. Among them, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria holds one of the leading places. One can satisfactorily record distinct progress in mutual Polish-Algerian cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technical spheres. Beginning with the period when it was most difficult [as heard] up until the present day, numerous Polish specialists have worked here in your country. Algerian students are studying in Poland. We accepted them at a time when Algerians were the subject of racist persecution in some European countries. Today they are an example of mutually advantageous, long-term cooperation. There is no better way to consolidate the friendship of nations than that they should get to know each other in a friendly manner.

We are sincerely interested in multiplying good experiences. We want the coming years to make our friendship closer, and to bring enlivened and broader contacts, including the development of economic cooperation based on long-term agreements. In our opinion broad possibilities exist for a better use of the complementary nature of our economies and the international division of labor. We are ready to broaden cooperation into new spheres and areas, to give it a qualitatively new dimension.

Dear friends! I express the hope that this present visit to your beautiful and hospitable country, the friendly and fruitful talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and other representatives of the Algerian leadership, and also our meeting today, will open up a new stage in consolidating the mutual friendship and cooperation linking Poland and Algeria. Once again I want to thank you for the magnificent hospitality we experience everywhere we go in Algeria. All the inhabitants of your capital city we were able to come into contact with during our visit gave warm proof of this. I want to express our thanks for this.

Permit me, Mr Chairman, to convey to you and the entire distinguished assembly, warm greetings and best wishes from the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the Council of State, and from the Polish people. We highly assess the constructive cooperation of our parliaments. We are pleased that at the beginning of 1986 we will be host to a delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria in Poland.

To conclude, please accept my best wishes for success in the service of the Algerian people. Long live the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. May Polish-Algerian friendship strengthen and develop. Long live peace and cooperation among nations. [applause]

Polish-Algerian Communique

LD040832 Warsaw PAP in English 0040 GMT 4 Dec 85

["Communique on Jaruzelski's Visit to Algeria" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Algiers, Dec 3 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on December 2-3, 1985, in response to the invitation of the Republic's President and Secretary-General of the Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) Chadli Bendjedid.

Wojciech Jaruzelski laid a wreath at the monument to heroes, signed the visitor's book at the struggle and martyrdom museum, and made a sightseeing tour of the capital's historical places.

He also took part in a meeting of the People's National Assembly, where he delivered a speech.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chadli Bendjedid held talks in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship, and mutual respect. The two also presided over the plenary talks of both delegations.

During these meetings, they pointed out common elements in the history of Poland and Algeria, their traditions of struggle for independence and the bonds of friendship that link both nations.

They held a thorough discussion over the question of bilateral cooperation, voicing satisfaction with the level it has achieved and pointing to the possibilities of its further development in all fields. They decided to take measures towards the intensification of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, as well as of commodity exchange.

Another decision was to summon another session of the Polish-Algerian joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation in Warsaw in the first half of 1986 with a view to reaching appropriate decisions.

Both sides reviewed the international situation and exchanged opinions on the key issues of the present day noting, with satisfaction, the identity or far-going convergence of their positions on the Middle East and other problems.

They also expressed their willingness to carry on cooperation in the international forum, for the cause of maintaining peace and strengthening international security.

The Polish side presented information on the situation in Europe and the hopes it associates with the recent Geneva meeting of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

It stressed the summit's immense significance for the further, expected steps to lead to the end of the arms race, prevention of the militarization of outer space, and to complete disarmament.

The Algerian side reviewed the situation in the Arab region, the African Continent, and the Mediterranean.

Members of the Polish delegation held separate talks with their Algerian partners. J. Czyrek, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and PUWP CC secretary met with M. Messayia, member of the FLN CC Political Bureau.

Vice-Premier W. Gwiazda met with the minister of trade, A. Khellef. The head of the Office of the Council of Ministers M. Janiszewski, met with Minister A. Benfreha, who is co-chairman of the Polish-Algerian mixed committee.

Minister M. Orzechowski met with the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, A.T. Ibrahimi, while Minister S. Gebala met with M. Nabi, the minister of labour and vocational training.

O. Wojciechowski, head of the radio and television committee met with the minister of information, Bechir Rouis.

It was stressed that contacts at different levels, especially between the leaders and senior activists of both countries, served the development of cooperation and mutual understanding. Further development of such contacts was deemed necessary.

Wojciech Jaruzelski invited President Chadli Bendjedid to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI'S VISIT TO FRANCE

'No Power' To Release Details

LD031917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] At the request of representatives of the French mass media, Jerzy Urban confirmed, during today's meeting with Polish and foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS Press Center, that General Jaruzelski and his entourage will leave this evening for Paris, where he will meet with President Mitterrand. This is a working visit, taking place as a result of Polish-French talks and an agreement initiated by the Polish side.

Jerzy Urban said that the Polish press had not released details about the visit because they had no power to release such information due to preliminary agreements with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Because the French side has announced that the visit will take place, it is now possible to confirm this information.

Visit 'of Private Nature'

LD040018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Aleksandr Perczynski report from Paris]

[Excerpt] Wojciech Jaruzelski's official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria ended in the late afternoon today with an announcement of the official communique.

In the evening, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish Peoples Republic, arrived on a short visit to Paris. At the airport, on behalf of the chairman of the Council of State, Wieslaw Gornicki made a statement for a large number of press representatives who had gathered.

Gornicki said that the chairman's visit was currently of a private nature and that is why there was no comment to be made. He did not exclude, however, the possibility that after the announced meeting with President Francois Mitterrand tomorrow, the chairman of the Council of State would make a short statement prior to his departure.

From the airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski proceeded to the Polish Embassy in Paris.

Jaruzelski To Meet Mitterrand

LD040941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Chairman of the State Council ojciech Jaruzelski, who is in Paris, is to meet with French President Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace this morning. Here is our Paris correspondent Andrzej Bilik:

This talk is awaited here with understandable interest. It is seen as a sign of a return to normal of French-Polish relations, frozen in recent years on the initiative of Paris. General Jaruzelski, who came to Paris directly after an official visit to Algeria, will fly to Tunisia from Paris this afternoon, to continue his journey through the North African countries.

For the second day, the entire press is devoting whole columns to the Polish leader's stay in Paris. Those who are against any form of dialogue between the East and West are also making themselves heard, of course; but there are also a great many common-sense voices expressing satisfaction that the ostracism which our country has undergone (?here) recently has come to an end.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Paris coverage of the visit to France by General Wojciech Jaruzelski including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 4 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRO-SOLIDARITY PRIEST ATTACKED FOR SECOND TIME

AU041159 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 4 (AFP) -- Tadeusz Zalewski, a pro-Solidarity priest who was tortured by an unknown assailant in April, was attacked again early today and his apartment ransacked, his mother Teresa Isakowicz said. Two men and a woman used a false pretext to enter his home in Krakow at 4 a.m., bound and gagged him and ransacked the apartment, Mrs. Isakowicz said. The 28-year-old priest eventually managed to break free, and was later taken to hospital by his lawyer, Andrzej Rozmarynowicz. Mrs. Isakowicz said her son had been slightly hurt in the incident. The police had been informed and inspected the apartment today.

Father Zalewski was attacked on April 6 by a masked assailant who used a knock-out gas to render him unconscious in the basement of his mother's house.

PROFESSOR DEFENDS SOLIDARITY, WARNS MESSNER

AU281542 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 28 (AFP) -- An independent Polish deputy has defended the banned trade union Solidarity and condemned alleged discrimination against the country's Catholics in a speech before the Diet (parliament) here. The speech, the full text of which reached AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE today, was delivered yesterday by Ryszard Bender, a professor at Lublin's Catholic University.

Stressing the importance of political pluralism, Mr Bender called on Premier Zbigniew Messner "to also pay attention to the opposition" and on the regime's foes "to think twice before rejecting each government initiative." He warned Mr. Messner, who succeeded General Wojciech Jaruzelski -- now the state president -- that he would not be able to establish a "real dialogue" with Poles if he persisted in "not taking into account values such as drive and patriotism, promoted by Solidarity and shared by a large part" of the nation.

"The events of August 1980 (a reference to the big strikes) brought about many precious values which must be applied in social life so as not to repeat errors" made in a recent past and which involved ostracizing "many circles", touching off a deep political and economic crisis which the country has yet to weather, he said.

He also accused the communist leadership of discriminating against Catholics by refusing them access to decision-making posts. He noted that although there were Catholic ministers, "at the grassroot level, what's the situation? Show me economists, jurists, teachers who can work without being forced to hide their faith?"

CONSUMER SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR 1986

AU201231 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Nov 85 p 2

["Program on Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency to Ensure Appropriate Consumer Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs, and Industrial Consumer Goods for the Period Between 1 October 1985 and 30 September 1986," adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 15 November]

[Text] The program was drawn up in conformity with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and on the basis of guidelines and tasks put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, with a view to ensuring proper supplies of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial products in accordance with increases in agricultural yields and consumer goods and with the increased contribution made by counties to the state stocks.

In conformity with tasks put forward by the recent congress of people's councils, measures will be worked out for each county and locality to better meet the people's requirements; special attention will be paid to problems pertaining to self-management and self-sufficiency to ensure, on the basis of increasing industrial production and the small-scale industry, both state stock requirements in general and consumer goods for the individual.

The program incorporates measures aimed at perfecting the organizational framework and management of industrial and agricultural activity in order to make better use of resources, eliminate losses and waste, and judiciously distribute goods throughout the country.

The constant concern of the party and state, and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, with improving the well-being of all our people is clearly reflected in the increased marketing of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial products and in the measures aimed at diversifying the product range and improving the technological and qualitative level of products.

I. On Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs

On the basis of guidelines put forward in the uniform national socioeconomic development plan, the program gives priority to increasing agricultural, vegetable, and animal products to ensure supplies for the population, raw materials for industry, and other requirements of the national economy.

The quantities proposed in the program for marketing are based on the requirements of the program on scientific nutrition, differentiated according to population structure, activity performed in the production process, and age, sex, and local characteristics, also taking care to judiciously husband the amounts of agriculture produce and foodstuffs designed for the market stocks.

Supplies for each county and locality will be ensured on the basis of achieving planned outputs and strictly observing the provisions of the law on primarily securing the centralized state and county stocks; responsibility for completely fulfilling these tasks and for abiding by the quantities established for private consumption rests with the people's councils as regional self-management bodies.

To implement this program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the state and cooperative agricultural units, and people's councils shall take measures to fulfill vegetable and animal production, ensure deliveries to the state stocks, and make better use of available, privately grown agricultural produce in keeping with tasks put forward by the uniform program of increasing agricultural yields on private farms.

At the same time, to ensure better supplies for Bucharest Municipality and some workers centers, agricultural units have been appointed to ensure all supplies for those localities, that is, the amounts of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit stipulated in the program.

Program provisions for agricultural and food staples are as follows:

1. Meat, Fish, Milk, and Other Animal Products

		Fourth Quarter of 1985	Quarters I-III of 1986
		--thousand metric tons--	
		Program	
1. Meat and meat products of which:		246.9	664
a) Slaughtered meat and live fowl (in terms of meat weight		139.9	352
b) Meat products of which:		107	312
-- processed meat		90	254
-- canned meat		7	30
2. Fish and fish products		62	135
3. Food products including meat and fish:		20	118
-- from industry		10	28
-- from trade		10	90
4. Milk and fresh milk products	thousand hectoliters	2,255	7,110
5. Butter	thousand metric tons	8.5	25
6. Cheeses	"	20	64
7. Eggs	per thousand	607	1,975

For the entire period of this program, average per capita public supplies of 73 kilograms of meat, meat products, fish, and fish products will be ensured.

Further measures will be taken to increase the share of annex farms [gospodarii anexe] in supplying public catering and collective consumption units with meat. These farms will yield at least 20,000 metric tons by expanding existing ones whose task it is to increase their livestock in order to make better use of local resources.

In industry it is envisaged to increase the amounts of meat products, that is, to achieve a wide range of processed products, which will facilitate work at home. For the entire period of this program 344,000 metric tons of meat products will be marketed (compared with 254.7 thousand metric tons during the preceding period), as well as 38,000 metric tons of prepared food (compared to 27.8 thousand metric tons).

For the entire period of this program, public catering and canteens will supply 100,000 metric tons of prepared foods out of meat, fish, and vegetables (compared with 34.7 thousand metric tons in the preceding period), so that industry and trade will ensure a total of 138,000 metric tons of prepared foods for serving at home, equaling almost 195 million meals per year. Measures shall be taken to diversify the range of cooked meals, precooked meals, ground meats, pureed foods, soups and bortsch, processed fish products, doughs, puddings, and other goods that will permit the preparation of varied and complete meals, thus contributing to better and civilized supplies for our people.

Bucharest Municipality shall ensure the production and sale of 200,000 cooked meals and precooked meals per day (that is 64 million meals per year) by using to this end food stores, public catering and collective consumption units, and food industry units. The counties shall draft special programs to increase and diversify the range of prepared and precooked foods to be sold through trade outlets and collective consumer units.

For the entire period of this program, important quantities of some 142,300 metric tons of fish, more than 23,100 metric tons of canned fish, and 31,600 metric tons of semi-canned fish shall be sold to the people.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry shall take more determined action to increase fish production from waters throughout the country and from the Black Sea, and the amount of valuable fish varieties from ocean fishing. At the same time, the quality of processed fish products shall be improved by strictly observing recipes and manufacturing technologies.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade; the Central Union of Production Cooperatives, Purchasing and Sale of Goods; the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; and people's councils will take further measures to increase fish consumption by expanding trade outlets, increasing refrigeration areas in storages and units, and ensuring smooth transportation facilities in cities and rural areas, and to all units, irrespective of their subordination.

Concerning milk and milk products, processing units shall pay particular attention to improving and diversifying the product range for all categories of people.

In order to properly husband milk resources in keeping with consumer needs, the people's councils shall adjust the structural range of milk deliveries monthly, within the limit of planned quantities of milk for the market.

2. Vegetable and Animal Fats

--thousand metric tons--

	Program	
	Fourth Quarter of 1985	Quarters I-III of 1986
Edible oil	56	163
Pork fat	10.7	20.6
Margarine	8.4	18.

On the whole, the quantities of fats ensure the supplies needed by the population; large increases are envisaged in pork fats and margarine.

3. Sugar, Sugar Products, and Pastries

--thousand metric tons--

	Program	
	Fourth Quarter of 1985	Quarters I-III of 1986
Sugar	55	253
Sugar products and pastries	131.9	390

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry shall take measures to improve the quality and appearance of sugar products and manufacturing technical norms by paying particular attention to products for children.

4. Wheat for Bread and Flour, Corn For Corn Meal, and Other Grain Products

thousand metric tons

	Program	
	Fourth Quarter of 1985	Quarters I-III of 1986
Wheat for bread and flour	650	1,950
Corn for corn meal	126.4	310
Pasta products	24	60
Biscuits	27	65
Husked rice	24	59
Pearl barley	10	25

The quantities of wheat for flour and corn for corn meal envisaged in this program shall ensure proper supplies for people in cities and workers centers, for commuting working personnel and for personnel holding jobs in communes, for their family members who are not working in agricultural production cooperatives, for people living in hilly and mountainous areas where no grains are grown, and for other categories of people stipulated by law.

People in grain-growing rural areas shall receive their supplies, as they have up to now, from agricultural production cooperatives, that is, from the amounts envisaged for labor payment. Agricultural cooperatives shall supply cooperative members with bread and flour in keeping with the quantities of wheat due to them as payment in kind for the number of days they worked by using bakeries and mills in the respective communes to this end.

In order to better administer wheat quantities earmarked for people's consumption, potatoes should be used in the baking of bread, and further steps will be taken to produce and sell bread of a weight that will permit people to buy products in accordance with their real consumption needs. At the same time, further action will be taken to ensure the range structure and quality of bread.

Supplies to public catering and canteens will be based on established norms to avoid any kind of waste.

5. Vegetables, Potatoes, Fruits, and Grapes

-- thousand metric tons --

	Program	
	Fourth Quarter of 1985	Quarters I-III of 1986
Potatoes -- overall	390	640
of which:		
-- fall potatoes	390	440
-- new and summer potatoes	-	200
Field vegetables	520	965
Fruits	100	250
Grapes	35	70

To ensure proper supplies of vegetables, fruits, and potatoes for the people, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry shall take steps to guarantee their effective transportation to markets and trade outlets; greater control over sorting, storing, and delivery of those products; a greater number of trade outlets and the rational use of existing ones; and larger processed and prepackaged quantities.

To ensure supplies until the new crops, the following quantities should be stored in silos [insilozarea] for the market stocks:

	-- thousand metric tons on 31 December 1985 --
Fall potatoes	280
Field vegetables	155
of which:	
-- onion	50
-- root vegetables	57
-- cabbage	30
Beans	17
Fruits	180
of which:	
-- apples	179
Grapes	5

The following quantities of canned vegetables, fruits and tomato paste are envisaged for sale:

	-- thousand metric tons --	
	Program	
	Fourth Quarter of 1985	Quarters I-III of 1986
Canned vegetables	66	110
Canned fruits	25	55
Tomato paste	12	16

Aside from quantities earmarked for sale, reserves were also set up for the market stock at the government's disposal consisting of: wheat for bread and flour, corn for corn meal, processed meat and fish, milk and milk products, butter, sugar, edible oil, pork fats, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits.

To complete the domestic commodity stock, certain imported products will be sold: lemons, oranges, grapefruit, tangarines, bananas, olives and so forth.

II. On Industrial Products

On the basis of recommendations made by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, increased quantities of commodities have been ensured to meet the people's requirements under more favorable conditions.

Textiles and footwear:

The following basic items and quantities are envisaged for sale during the period of this program:

			Fourth Quarter of 1985 and Quarters I-III of 1986
Lightweight coats, parkas, wind-breakers	thousand	pieces	1,260
Raglan-sleeved coats and raincoats	"	"	730
Winter coats and overcoats	"	"	2,500
Nightgowns and flannel pyjamas	"	"	2,370
Velveteen dresses and robes and other winter fabrics	"	"	1,400
Summer dresses and robes	"	"	3,550
Shirts and sports jackets -- overall	"	"	15,500
Trousers -- overall	"	pairs	3,400
Blouses and skirts -- overall	"	pieces	2,200
Woolen-type knitwear	"	"	28,100
Short-sleeved knitted garments	"	"	12,800
Knitwear for new born babies	"	"	15,700
Flanellete underwear	"	"	12,500
Bathing suits	"	"	4,400
Winter-fall footwear (high shoes, boots, high boots, and shoes)	"	pairs	18,800
Spring-summer footwear (sandals and shoes)	"	"	31,200

The Ministry of Domestic Trade together with the Ministry of Light Industry and the small-scale industry units have taken steps to increase the sale of readymade garments to a greater extent, to better utilize domestic raw materials and reusable materials, and to manufacture and deliver seasonal commodities, so that these commodities will be available in stores before the beginning of each season.

The following items were contracted for the commodity stock: new styles and types of winter coats, raglan-sleeved overcoats and padded or imitation fur-lined parkas, knitwear, and high quality footwear.

For the spring-summer season, an increase in such items as dresses, blouses, skirts, shirts, knitted garments, sandals and upper canvas and canvas-substitute shoes in new and various colors will be secured.

Special attention has been paid to increasing the amounts and ensuring a wider range of items for children and young people.

On the basis of tasks put forward, action will be taken to fulfill the production plan and ensure deliveries to the market stock according to quality levels to ensure a better utilization of raw materials for products with a high level of processing, manufacture, finishing, and design, so as to meet the requirements of various categories of buyers.

The envisaged quantities of durable goods, household items and appliances, and other industrial commodities will ensure proper and a wider range of supplies for the people, a fact that will contribute to improving the people's standard of comfort and to making their household work easier.

The following quantities of basic products are envisaged to be sold:

		Fourth Quarter of 1985 and Quarters I-III of 1986
Durable goods:		
-- radio sets	thousand pieces	473
-- television sets	" "	224
-- washing machines	" "	260
-- sewing machines	" "	48.5
-- vacuum cleaners	" "	132
-- refrigerators	" "	260
-- cooking stoves and solid-fuel heating stoves	" "	198
-- gas-fuelled stoves and portable stoves	" "	160
-- furniture	million lei	5,800
Household goods:		
-- enameled pots	million pieces	32
-- household chinaware	" "	29
-- earthenware and crockery household items	" "	50
Chemical items:		
-- detergents	thousand metric tons	80
-- soap -- overall	" " "	25
-- varnishes and dyes	" " "	17.5
Toys	million lei	1,350

The supplier enterprises have taken steps to redesign and modernize products with the aim of reducing energy, raw, and other material consumption; standardizing subassemblies, main characteristics, and components; and with the aim of increasing their efficiency and durability.

Concerning the furniture industry, new multipurpose, modular, and lighter weight furniture will be manufactured that will permit a more rational use of housing space.

Concerning agricultural and household tools, instruments, and equipment, the available goods stock ensures proper supplies through the specialized network that sells these products both in towns and villages; the following quantities will be sold:

		Fourth Quarter of 1985 and Quarters I-III of 1986
Hoes and spades	thousand pieces	780
Scythes	" "	650
Sickles	" "	550
Pitchforks	" "	650
Forage choppers	pieces	2,800
Claw hammers	thousand pieces	210
Axes and hewing axes	" "	400
Hack-saw blades	" "	570
Tree shears	" "	140
Chains	metric tons	900
Hobnails	million pieces	145

Concerning construction materials, appropriate quantities of basic products will be ensured to meet the people's needs for the maintenance and repair of housing.

Concerning fuels, the quantities envisaged within the framework of measures to judiciously utilize resources and increase the share of coal will ensure normal supplies for the people.

	-- thousand metric tons --
	Fourth Quarter of 1985 and Quarters I-III of 1986
Solid fuels -- overall	4,950
of which:	
-- coal	3,030
-- firewood	1,920

Some 16.6 thousand metric tons will be delivered in the fourth quarter of 1985 and 18 thousand metric tons in the first quarter of 1986; 59 thousand metric tons of liquid gas will be delivered in the fourth quarter of 1985 and 53 thousand metric tons in the first quarter of 1986.

Concerning medicines, the program incorporates the necessary quantities to preserve the people's health; basic medicines are ensured as follows:

	-- million lei --	
	Fourth Quarter of 1985	Quarters I-III of 1986
Medicines -- overall	598	1,935

Steps will be taken to ensure a judicious allocation of the proper range of pharmaceutical products and medical cadres shall organize actions to combat abuse of medicines, to ensure that medical treatment is carried out according to medical prescriptions, and that natural remedies for curing diseases are promoted to a greater extent.

III. Measures To Implement This Program

-- Each month the Council of Ministers will pursue and examine how the ministries and people's councils fulfill production tasks and deliveries to the market stock for all agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods envisaged in the program on regional self-management and self-sufficiency and will exercise constant supervision over the activity carried out by central and local bodies to implement their tasks.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the people's councils are to take action to increase livestock and vegetable production in state and cooperative units, and in people's private farms, to increase livestock, improve its fodder, and to completely and efficiently use arable land and grasslands, vineyards and orchards in order to ensure a smooth delivery of all products to the state stocks in keeping with plan provisions for each county with a view to setting up the central state stocks and meeting their own consumption requirements.

Likewise, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives; and people's councils will take very firm action -- in keeping with the law -- to increase contracting and procurement of agricultural produce and foodstuffs from people's private farms.

-- The people's councils will draft a program on self-management and self-sufficiency for each regional-administrative unit including tangible tasks for the production and delivery of goods to the central state stocks and for meeting local consumption requirements and measures to secure all planned quantities on schedule.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade; the Ministry of Tourism; the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives; and people's councils will take further steps to develop production in annex farms [gospodarii anexe] attached to public catering and collective consumption units of socioeconomic enterprises in order to increase their contribution to meeting the needs for meat, milk, vegetables, and other products.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; the Ministry of Domestic Trade; the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives; the Ministry of Tourism; and people's councils will act to ensure the fulfillment of tasks set by the higher leadership in connection with increasing the production of the small-scale food and culinary industry and with a view to expanding the sale of cooked and precooked meals to the people.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, together with the producing ministries, the State Planning Committee, and people's councils will take steps to ensure a judicious regional distribution of commodities envisaged by the program according to population structure, by paying particular attention to ensuring proper supplies to workers' centers; mining, oil, and forestry areas; and to large worksites.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, and people's councils will take measures to ensilage the planned quantities of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits upon schedule and to properly sort out and preserve these products.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, people's councils, and the Ministry of Domestic Trade will set up a constant stock of meat -- within the approved balance -- for Bucharest Municipality and the counties in order to ensure a continuity in people's supplies.

-- In order to improve the people's supply of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will ensure direct transportation of crops from fields to markets and trade outlets; strict supervision over the sorting, storage, and delivery of products; a greater number of trade outlets; and a more rational use of existing facilities.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and people's councils will take steps to properly organize trade in markets, fairs, and other trade outlets by strictly applying the decree provisions on the sale of agricultural produce and foodstuffs by private producers, observing maximum market prices, and ensuring quality products and hygiene standards.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade; the Ministry of Tourism; the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives; and people's councils will take measures to properly organize trade and public catering at the seaside and in spas in accordance with the special program that will be drafted for the summer holiday season.

-- The ministries and central and local bodies of the small-scale industry producing clothing and footwear, durable goods, agricultural and household items and appliances, construction materials, medicines, and performing repair and maintenance work will take steps to completely fulfill production tasks and to ensure a smooth supply of trade units with a wide range of commodities envisaged in the program by respecting the planned quality norms.

The Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Wood-Processing and Construction Materials will take steps to ensure the full delivery -- upon schedule -- of the quantities of coal and firewood envisaged by the plan with a view to ensuring appropriate fuel supplies to the people.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives will constantly act to ensure proper supplies of industrial products to trade outlets in towns and villages and to continue to organize stores and departments within stores according to groups of products.

-- The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives will ensure the effective transportation of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial goods thus eliminating any losses and depreciation.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade; the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives; the ministries with a trade network, the people's councils, and the bodies of the General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control will act to increase the qualitative exactingness of goods' deliveries, strengthen order and discipline in each trade unit, and ensure that all trade network personnel observe trade rules and the norms of socialist ethics and equity in their relations with customers.

-- Monthly, the Council of Coordinating and Guiding Consumer Supplies and Services, together with the ministries in charge of production and trade activity will examine the implementation of the program provisions, will take effective steps to ensure appropriate consumer supplies and goods' sales, and will report to the Council of Ministers on questions concerning public supplies.

The fulfillment of the provisions of the self-management and self-sufficiency program for proper public supplies of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods requires the participation of all working people in industry and agriculture in increasing outputs, improving product quality, and in strengthening the responsibility of people's councils and of all economic units for ensuring proper public supplies, thus contributing to the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions and the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu with a view to improving the standard of living of all people -- a basic goal of the RCP policy.

CORRECTION TO SCIENCE, EDUCATION CONGRESS HELD

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Science, Education Congress Held 28-29 Nov," subheaded "'Highly Significant Event'," published in the 3 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 1, fourth paragraph, line eight:

The congress actually debates reports on the fulfillment of the scientific research plan for 1981-1985 and on the activity carried out over the same interval in the field of education and instruction, as well as on the specific tasks incumbent on research and education units from the resolution of the Thirteenth RCP Congress. (supplying missing words and rewording)

SFRY PRESIDENCY STATEMENT ON SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

AU012052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Nov p 2-3

["SFRY Presidency on Socioeconomic Situation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency decided, on the basis of Article 320, section 2 of the SFRY Constitution, to convene a session of the Federal Executive Council and to put on the agenda of this session the problem "Socioeconomic Situation and Major Tasks and Measures of the Socioeconomic Development and Economic Policy."

As pointed out in the statement, the SFRY Presidency adopted this decision for the following reasons:

The economic situation is very unfavorable (inflation has assumed worrying proportions);
economic growth is virtually stagnating;
the growth of exports is below the planned level;
the standard of living continues to decline;

Although a certain growth of industrial production and a surplus in the balance of payments will be achieved, the key targets and tasks of the economic policy for this year are not being realized; the situation has been deteriorating through the years; Many negative trends are being carried over into the next year.

Even Greater Involvement

This causes serious concern and political dissatisfaction among the working people and citizens, which urgently requires more resolute and efficient measures and actions of all the social factors.

The next year will be the first year of the new medium-term social plan. Implementation of the plan in general will depend to a great extent on how the set policy of socioeconomic development is implemented in the coming year. It is therefore necessary to start now to ensure full activities and mobilization of all the social factors.

The next year is also a year of important political events: There will be elections and congresses, and in this connection great cadre changes are coming. Experience shows that the political organizational, cadre, and other preparations of the elections objectively involve our force to such an extent that they fairly push into the background othen important tasks, including those in the field of socioeconomic development and economic policy. Because of election preparations, relaxation of and lagging in activities, as well as a weakening of responsibility for implementing the set policy and for carrying out the current tasks, are also possible.

This reason, too demands that the key directions and main tasks of socioeconomic development and economic policy and measures for implementing policy agreed in this way should be established on time in order to ensure the continuity of the activity of all social factors -- particularly of executive and administrative organs -- at all levels, as well as their stronger activity.

Taking all this into account, the SFRY Presidency believes that the intensity and manner of its involvement as well as the activity of other competent organs is no longer sufficient. The SFRY Presidency has judged that it should also act more effectively and with more determination; in accordance with the SFRY Constitution it should demand or initiate undertaking necessary measures and actions to halt unfavorable tendencies and open up prospects for getting out of the present situation, because the problems

which are being pointed out are essentially reflected in the internal political and security situation and external political position of the country. This was also confirmed in assessments made at a joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 12-13 November 1985.

The present unfavorable situation and negative tendencies cannot be constantly justified by objective conditions. To a large extent they are the consequence of delays, vacillations, and inconsistencies in realizing the key tasks of the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization as well as of significant differences on certain important questions and on those on which stances have been formulated. It is a fact that the adoption of many necessary decisions is unjustifiably delayed -- particularly anti-inflation measures -- by resistance, among other things, while many previously adopted decisions are not fully implemented. Shortcomings are particularly evident in implementing the policy and carrying out federal regulations and other appropriate decisions. On the other hand, there is no doubt that our natural resources, economic, and work-expert potentials with the application of modern work and production organization, achieving better and more productive work in conditions of socialist self-management, would halt negative tendencies and open prospects for further successful development. The essential prerequisite for this is also the functioning of a united Yugoslav market.

For implementing the policy and carrying out federal laws and other appropriate decisions and for the situation which ensues from this, great responsibility, established through the SFRY Constitution and within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation is borne by the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration. The SFRY Presidency therefore believes that undertaking -- that is, proposing certain measures which would bring a solution to the present situation and ensure conditions for a more favorable socioeconomic development -- must be demanded primarily by the Federal Executive Council; but also by appropriate organs in the republics and autonomous provinces. The SFRY Presidency takes into account that a great number of tasks also depend on effective and quality action by all other social factors and workers themselves in associated labor. Turning to the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Presidency starts from the assessment that at the same time a stronger mobility and organization of all social factors will be realized. Federal organs must with determination and effectively carry out their part of the overall social tasks, which is not small, and thereby make their contribution toward stimulating overall social efforts.

In the present economic situation the SFRY Presidency considers the following tasks of socioeconomic development, and economic policy measures to implement them, to be of particular significance and urgency:

It is necessary to considerably reduce the rate of inflation. All activities should be subjected to this task, including economic policy as a whole, all current economic measures, and all social activity. This demands a determined orientation on applying economic criteria and strengthening all qualitative factors of economic activity.

The high rate of inflation is a consequence of deeper phenomena as well as several-year-long inflationary economic activity and behavior. In society as a whole the problem of inflation has been underestimated both economically and politically, which among other things is the result of various assessments of consequences and dangers which such a high rate of inflation has for the overall development of the country, as well as of insufficiently synchronized measures and activities of anti-inflationary character; at the same time, it is an indication of a bureacratic attitude on the part of responsible elements toward the working people and citizens who are the most affected by inflation.

All this makes it necessary to have society as a whole make a u-turn so that through full economic and systemic measures, development policy, measures of economic policy, and concrete stabilization programs in organizations of associated labor, and at all levels, conditions for halting and reducing the rate of inflation are ensured.

1. The SFRY Presidency believes it necessary, within the framework of the competence of the Federal Executive Council, organs in the republics and autonomous provinces, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and other organs and organizations, without delay and as soon as possible, to ensure the adoption of all measures relating to halting the further decline of the economy's share in the distribution of income and to create conditions for financial consolidation of the economy and business banks, as envisaged in the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The realization of this task, among other things, implies: selective conversion of new money credits into permanent working assets; selective reprogramming of domestic debts on the basis of criteria established through agreements and with fixed-term programs of financial rehabilitation; reexamining rights of certain users of the assets from general and common expenditure; rationalization of the network of institutions of social activity and social organizations; ensuring financial discipline and effectiveness of payment transactions; intensifying activities to restore to health or redirect unprofitable production and if this is not possible, liquidating unprofitable production; and fundamental reexamining of current and assessment of envisaged economic investments. Federal organs are responsible for the realization of a part of these tasks and the republics, autonomous provinces, municipalities and organizations of associated labor for the rest.

It is necessary, by using a uniform methodology, to establish as soon as possible "dubious" elements in the entire country's economy and to propose solutions for restoring them to health.

2. The SFRY Presidency endorses the draft resolution proposal that next year the current price increases should be considerably slowed down. This calls for a program of economic and anti-inflationary measures and social activities to be formulated and become effective from 1 January 1986 at the latest. Consistent implementation of the law-regulated social price control should be the integral part of this program. The policy of interest rates and the dinar exchange rate should above all be adjusted to such trends in current prices.

In addition to this price policy measures must be taken to remove disparity on the basis of the long-term program of economic stabilization. This implies that, objectively speaking, there could be no linear price rises. The SFRY presidency also endorses the proposal to introduce taxation on that part of income, realized through price increases, which is not in line with the established policy. This also applies to extra income gained under exceptionally favorable natural conditions or in a monopolistic situation on the market or in other conditions conducive to gaining income. The republics and provinces should reach an agreement on how the revenue earned from this tax should be used so that a considerably smaller share of the economy is used for general social needs.

The SFRY Presidency's view is that all organizations of associated labor and their associated sectors, self-managing communities of interest, and sociopolitical communities should at the same time take intensified and more efficient measures to update the stabilization programs and their own individual and joint programs of production, export, economies and the programs to carry out other tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

In doing this they must all proceed from a realistic assessment of the negative effect which continued price rises and growing stocks -- as well as the unsatisfactory level of production, exports, and labor productivity -- would have on every single organization of associated labor and on our society in general.

Since inflation in our country is caused primarily by excessive spending, measures are needed to considerably reduce overall expenditure and its effect on price increases. In this connection the entire interest rates system and the problem of how to establish a balance between active and passive interest rates should be analyzed.

It is the SFRY Presidency's view that, in addition to the adoption of economic-systemic solutions and the measures of the next year's economic policy in the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council should ensure that efficient economic measures and legal sanctions are taken in line with the SFRY Constitution and the federal laws against attempts to disrupt the integral Yugoslav market and against monopolistic behavior.

3. One of the key factors and priority tasks in reducing the inflation rate is to increase production and exports and to ensure an increase in labor productivity, conservation in production expenditure, and greater efficiency in economic operations.

The Federal Executive Council must ensure a more comprehensive formulation and implementation of measures of economic support for joint production and export programs which are a precondition for a more dynamic development, better utilization of capacities, integration on the unified Yugoslav economic market, and for increasing the economy's competitiveness on the world market.

The most important part in establishing, adopting, and implementing the joint production and export programs must be assigned to organizations of associated labor, bigger associations of associated labor, and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, in particular, which must intensify, better organize, and make more effective its activity in formulating and adopting new joint production and export programs and in implementing them.

The Federal Executive Council should further develop stimulating measures for increasing foreign currency inflow by increasing exports of goods and service as well as tourism and remittances from our workers abroad.

In all this one important factor is constantly borne in mind: Increased production and exports should enable us to reduce in the shortest possible time the country's relative debt to an economically acceptable level, thus making it possible for the country to meet its financial obligations toward foreign creditors without serious negative effects on its future development.

In the SFRY Presidency's opinion, the credit-monetary policy should be formulated so as to impart stimulus together with other factors to production and exports, while retaining its anti-inflationary characteristics. At the same time we must be resolute in our efforts to eliminate all the aspects of the so-called gray money issue.

The orientation toward exporting must be stimulated by the whole complex of economic policy measures.

Next year's resolution and other accompanying documents must further define a whole series of measures of stimulating character for promoting overseas economic relations so that more favorable conditions can be created for development of economic cooperation with all world regions and with developing countries, in particular.

In order to promote economic cooperation with the nonaligned and other developing countries it is necessary to apply other forms of cooperation in addition to payment in convertible currency and counter-trade. These other forms would enable us to achieve more developed and efficient cooperation with these countries. In addition to increasing the volume of trade, this could also open up wider prospects for diversification in our economic cooperation by expanding it to a greater number of developing countries.

If organizations of associated labor are to increase their competitiveness abroad and in the developing countries in particular, the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation must improve the terms under which it is prepared to back export programs.

In view of the fact that agriculture is in a serious crisis and that this could have far-reaching negative consequences for growth in economic activity and exports, for the standard of living and the overall socioeconomic development of the country, the SFRY Presidency agrees that urgent adequate measures of the development and economic policy, in line with the long-term program of economic stabilization, are needed to overcome this situation and to create conditions for faster and better development of agricultural production. It is the Federal Executive Council's duty to propose concrete measures for this.

The SFRY Presidency judges that under the conditions of depleted domestic accumulation, the broadest economic and other kind of support at all levels must be given to the development of tourism, small businesses, housing industry and other economic activities which have a comparative advantage and which, with relatively minimal investment, can achieve a faster effect and contribute to a more dynamic economic growth, technological development, improvement in the economic structure and the growth in productive employment.

The timely formulation and consistent implementation of a joint strategy of the country's technological development, which must be based on the jointly defined priorities, reliance on our own resources and a selective export of technology, could have a decisive role in our efforts to overcome the shortcomings of our socioeconomic development and could contribute to our more successful development.

The SFRY Presidency believes that next year's resolution should emphasize, define more precisely, stimulate through all the accompanying measures and secure a widespread social action in making economies at all levels and in all spheres.

This action implies, above all, limiting and more efficiently controlling noneconomic and nonproduction investment. To this end the republics and provinces should adopt, as soon as possible, decisions about the verification of all noneconomic and nonproduction investment. It is unacceptable that funds belonging to organizations of associated labor are being illegally used for noneconomic investment.

All state organs and offices of self-managing communities of interest, all sociopolitical organizations and other organs and organizations must introduce strict saving measures. It is also necessary to work out the appropriate programs for economizing and labor saving in these organs and organizations to reduce social overhead expenditure to an acceptable level.

The spending on various demonstrations, celebrations, symposiums, and similar gatherings which are repeated frequently both in theme and as regards those taking part in them must be radically reduced and brought into line with the current economic situation.

It is essential to demand that all organizations of associated labor and other social legal entities should set out the conditions under which it is permissible to officially travel abroad and to regulate this on unified bases. They should consistently monitor and carry out decisions which have been adopted. At the same time, there is a need to ensure the strict application of regulations which govern the system of taking money and other things of value into and out of the country.

5. Proceeding from the SFRY Constitution and federal laws, it is essential to take urgent measures to ensure that the dinar carries out in practice the function of the sole legal means of payment. Legal sanctions for unauthorized dealing in foreign currency must be supplemented and strictly applied.

6. Practice and experience so far, as well as economic and social reasons, lay down the need to take measures and undertake activities with a view to the continued essential advancement of the tax system and tax policy.

An initiative should be raised in the SFRY Assembly according to which the republics and autonomous provinces should analyze the realization of existing tax system and policy agreements and, on the bases of these analyses, solutions should be proposed which would, in unity with the long-term economic stabilization program, strengthen the economic, development, class, and social functions of this section of the economic system and economic policy.

In supplementing the tax system and policy there must be a more resolute realization of the principle that everyone contributes to satisfying general social and joint needs according to their economic strength. In accordance with this, part of the tax burden must be transferred from the economy to the population, first and foremost to those of the population who have an income from property, rent, "capital", and other incomes which are not the result of work but which allow a high standard [of living] without work.

Organizational and cadre training, effective action, the autonomy and responsibility of bodies of the administration for social incomes [uprava za poslove drustvenih prihoda] has great significance for the functioning of the tax system and the implementation of established tax policy. Suitable measures should be taken in the republics and autonomous provinces. Among other things, an initiative should be taken in the relevant bodies of republics and autonomous provinces to improve the existing agreement on bodies of the administration for social incomes so that, in the context of the possibilities offered by the republican and provincial constitutions, the most unified possible organization and functioning of these bodies is ensured. In this sense, the possibility of organizing these bodies as a unified service in a republic or autonomous province, with the incomes which they collect belonging to the relevant sociopolitical communities, should also be discussed. In the work of auditing incomes, these bodies should intensify and constantly ensure cooperation with other auditing bodies, the social accountancy service, internal affairs bodies, and the whole system of social self-protection.

7. The SFRY Presidency resolutely supports the stand in the draft resolution for next year on the need to create the conditions for ending the continued fall in the standard of living, and for its gradual rise. We need to ensure that real personal incomes in the country as a whole move within the confines of overall social productivity of labor, with a view to ensuring, in organizations of associated labor which achieve greater productivity, a more rapid growth in real personal incomes. This would be an incentive to working people to increase production and labor productivity and on this basis to gain an increase in the standard of living.

In character and content the resolution on socioeconomic development next year must be oriented toward action in all organizations of associated labor and other self-management organizations and communities, and all sociopolitical communities, with a view to solving -- in good time, by means of suitable social policy measures -- problems which arise as a result of the deterioration of the living conditions and the standard of living of working people and citizens, above all in large towns and industrial centers, especially working people and citizens on low incomes.

With a view to protecting the standard of living of working people and citizens, the competent bodies in the republics and autonomous provinces ought urgently to discuss the possibilities of reducing the burden (tax and other obligations) on products of vital significance for the population's standard of living, and on fuel and communal services, and adopt decisions on this even before the end of this year. The Federal Executive Council ought also to discuss whether certain measures could be taken with a view to achieving this aim in the sphere of competence of the federation.

At the current stage of our development, particular emphasis should be laid on the exceptional concern of competent bodies and organizations for the orderly supply to the market of basic articles and all goods which have a vital impact on the standard of living, particularly agricultural food products. The role and responsibility of the Federal Executive Council is very significant, as is that of relevant bodies in the republics, autonomous provinces, and municipalities in creating the conditions for ensuring essential goods supplies. With the same aim in mind it is also essential to ensure the means for intervention imports.

The current economic situation (?prescribes) the need for an extremely responsible attitude in (?criticizing) the prices of communal services. Movement in the prices of these services must, in municipalities and towns, be programmed with a view to economic prices of communal services being achieved gradually.

Proceeding from the standpoint which has already been adopted, and the obligation to adopt by the end of this year all economic-system laws on which discussion is in progress, the medium-term social plan, the resolution on economic policy next year and the federal budget, the SFRY Presidency requires that the Federal Executive ensure that both the regulations and other accompanying acts are prepared, adopted the enforced in good time. Intensive work should be organized and all available cadres involved, including external associates, for the preparation of these regulations and acts.

The implementation of policy and the execution of federal laws, other regulations and general acts, in the context of the law and the duty of federal bodies, is the prime task of the Federal Executive Council and federal administration bodies. In this respect there are serious problems, and the SFRY Presidency requires a guarantee of constant and good quality monitoring of the situation and, whenever there is the need or reason for this, with a view to ensuring the execution of federal laws, legal regulations and general acts, competent federal bodies should make use of the authority and resources at their disposal on the basis of the SFRY Constitution and federal laws.

The level of organization, efficiency, and responsibility of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative bodies is of particular significance for the implementation of established policy and the execution of federal laws, legal regulations and general acts.

Bearing in mind experiences in the coordination of standpoints with competent bodies of the republics and autonomous provinces, it is essential that the Federal Executive Council devote greatest attention to setting out good quality proposals which, proceeding from the long-term economic stabilization program, will be a basis for coordinating standpoints during the proposing of policy and regulations. This would speed up the procedure for adopting these proposals and eliminate misunderstandings which are today frequently the cause of much delay in coming to agreement. At the same time, full readiness and responsibility on the party of competent bodies in the republics and autonomous provinces for agreement-seeking and agreement-making on joint interests is also essential. On this and such a basis it is possible to achieve creative and efficient cooperation between federal and republic, and provincial bodies, both in proposing policy and new solutions in regulations and in their consistent implementation in the whole country.

In accordance with its authority from Article 320, Paragraph 1 of the SFRY Constitution, the SFRY Presidency requires the Federal Executive Council, in the context of its authority, to undertake the measures set out here, as well as other measures which it itself consideres essential for the implementation of established policy and the execution of regulations.

The SFRY Presidency points to the significance of and need for measures required by the current economic situation to be taken without delay and very urgently. It therefore expects the Federal Executive Council to immediately, and at the latest by the end of this year, undertake or propose the necessary measures. If it is not possible to take all these measures, or to propose them in that period, the dynamics of taking them must be established by suitable programs and the exponents of individual tasks decided upon.

TANJUG ON BULGARIAN LETT ER TO TURKEY'S OZAL

LD011936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1450 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, Dec 1 (TANJUG) -- A group of Bulgarian citizens who recently exchanged their Turkish names for Bulgarian, has accused Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of "interfering in Bulgaria's internal affairs and Bulgarians' sentiments."

In their open letter to Ozal, the 61 signatories of the letter warn the Turkish prime minister and other officials that they cannot conduct an anti-Bulgarian campaign in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The signatories include chief mufti of Moslems in Bulgaria Mirian Topchiev and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Kamen Kalinov.

They ask what right Turkish officials have to distribute in Islamic countries a "re-charted map" showing two-thirds of Bulgarian territory as inhabited by non-Bulgarians.

How should one take Article 66 of the Turkish Constituion which says that every inhabitant of the Turkish Republic is a Turk when it is well known that Syrians, Greeks, Armenians, Kurds and other peoples live in Turkey, the signatories query.

However, they totally disregard that fact that Bulgaria applies the same yardstick towards non-Bulgarians. Sofia has long denied the existence of the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria.

Some one million Turks who live in Bulgaria allegedly made a voluntary decision recently to change their national identity and taken new Bulgarian names.

BULGARIAN CENSUS GOALS, METHODS QUESTIONED

LD022335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Report by Sava Mijalkovic: "Census in Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- From 4 to 14 December, Bulgaria will carry out the fifth post-war census of the population, total dwellings, and holiday houses. It is claimed that this was going to be the most extensive demographic and socioeconomic survey in the country.

The population has already been sent census lists. As citizens have been officially infomed, the census "does not infringe on anybody's personal interests". The census list will be most confidential and will only used to obtain on overall picture.

The press and television have invited the population to welcome the census-takers and to give them exact and truthful information. The population has also been warned that any attempt to avoid the census or frustrate or made the census-takers' job difficult will be considered a punishable offense. The present census does not provide the Bulgarian citizens with any opportunity to declare themselves as members of any other, non-Bulgarian nations. The census lists do not have a "nationality or national affiliation" section which was dropped during the last census in 1975. Many articles appearing in the Bulgarian media about the census do not give any prominence to this issue. As far as the media and party and state leadership are concerned "the patriotic and socialist unity of citizens" has already been achieved in the country, and a 'compact Bulgarian nation" created.

The history of the post-war censuses in Bulgaria clearly demonstrates how, through decrees and other measures imposed by the party and state, members of such nationalities as Macedonians, Turks, Armenians, Romanians and many others were simply "wiped off". According to the first post-war census of 1946 there were, for instance, 250,000 members of the Macedonian nation living in Bulgaria. In some areas they constituted as much as 80 to 90 percent of the population. In the following census, 10 years later, the number fell to under 200,000. In the 1965 census, the last to contain the "nation or national affiliation" section, the number of members of the Macedonian nationality was only a symbolic 7,800.

The first preliminary results of the present census are expected to be announced as early as the beginning of next year.

SERBIA'S STAMBOLIC RECEIVES CHINESE AMBASSADOR

AU191406 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Ivan Stambolic, president of the LC of Serbia Central Committee, received yesterday Zie Li, the PRC's ambassador to the SFRY. In a friendly talk they expressed mutual satisfaction regarding the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations. The interest in a further expansion of some forms of economic cooperation was particularly stressed as well as the wish that the economy of the SR of Serbia would take a more active part in this cooperation.